FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 DECEMBER 1986

Lebanon

The camps war continued over the weekend, with Beirut radio and other local stations reporting continuing clashes between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in Maghdushah and around the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps in the capital. A PLO military spokesman cited by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio 30 November stated that Palestinian joint forces gained complete control of Maghdushah and repulsed repeated attacks on Shatila, which was bombarded by tanks and rocket launchers. In contrast, Amal Movement statements broadcast by Beirut radio asserted that Amal retained control of Maghdushah and that its fighters "exterminated" Palestinian gunmen in a Palestine Liberation Army building near Shatila.

As for the efforts in Damascus to formulate a workable cease-fire, PFLP-GC leader Ahmad Jibril announced 30 November that Syria, Libya, and Iran have agreed on a joint plan containing guarantees for both Amal and the Palestinians, though he noted that the "final touches" have not yet been completed, AFP reported. The new peace efforts follow the failure of a 27 November cease-fire agreement, which was rejected by the PLO as containing insufficient guarantees for the Palestinians, according to AFP. The agency said the casualty toll from the renewed fighting included 32 killed 28 November and around 100 killed over the weekend.

Regarding Libya's efforts to end the fighting, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio noted that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi telephoned Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad 28 November about the "grave" situation in Shatila, adding that the Libyan leader urged Al-Asad to intervene personally to save the Palestinians from "mass annihilation" by the Shi'ite "despair" gangs. Libyan Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud subsequently held further contacts with Syrian and Palestinian leaders in Damascus in order to stop Amal's "genocidal war," JANA noted. Jallud also discussed the camps war with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Revolution Guards Corps Minister Mohsen Rafiqdust, IRNA reported. In contrast with Libya's view of the situation in Lebanon, Tehran radio blamed PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat for the fighting, asserting that the Amal-Palestinian clashes began when 'Arafat's forces attacked Amal positions in an attempt to establish an autonomous Palestinian region.

For the PLO's part, 'Arafat told Radio Monte Carlo that Syria has sent special forces and tanks to assist the Amal offensive against Shatila and he said the negotiations in Damascus are "a plot to throw dust in the eyes" because President al-Asad could stop the fighting if he wanted. The PLO representative in Tunis announced that the PLO has called for an emergency meeting of Arab League foreign ministers to discuss the attacks on the Palestinian camps, WAKH reported.

Syria

President al-Asad received visiting Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati and Revolution Guards Minister Rafiqdust 29 November, Damascus radio reported, noting that Velayati delivered a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i.

Al-Asad also held talks with Libyan Staff Major Jallud the following day, according to Damascus television, which said the discussion focused on the Arab situation and issues of common concern. Meanwhile, Damascus radio broadcast a statement issued by the General Secretariat of the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces, issued at the end of its recent meeting in Damascus chaired by Jallud. The statement, which was also broadcast by Libya's Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, denounced the "imperialist hysterical campaign" against Syria, warning that this is a preparation for "direct military aggression" on the latter.

Regarding relations with Saudi Arabia, Damascus radio said the Syrian and Saudi interior ministers signed a cooperation protocol during the latter's 5-day visit to Syria. The radio cited the Syrian minister's statement that his country is eager to increase security cooperation with all Arab states.

Iran-Iraq War

Military Activity — Iranian aircraft bombed an Iraqi radar station at Rawanduz as well as economic targets in Raniyah and Qareh-Tappeh 28 November, according to a military communique cited by IRNA.

Iranian Comments — President 'Ali Khamene'i warned "reactionary" countries 29 November that as long as their assistance to Iraq continues, Iran will place them in the "same category" as Iraq and will "give them an appropriate response," Tehran radio reported. He reaffirmed Iran's claim that Iraq's attack on Larak Island was made possible by such countries placing bases, airports, and facilities at Iraq's disposal.

As for the U.S. arms deal, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani commented on President Reagan's statement about trying to contact "moderate" elements in Iran, asserting in a sermon cited by the radio that the entire nation from the leadership downward are "moderate" because Iranians are neither prepared to submit to "bullying capitalists" nor to "tyrannical communists." If the Americans stop "bullying" and return Iran's confiscated assets the latter will ask the Lebanese to assist in the hostage problem, he added. However, he stressed that the Americans should not "distort" the hostage issue by relating it to the purchase of weapons. The Majlis speaker denied that Iran has purchased weapons from Israel, telling the United States that it should not "drag in the name of Israel" in its attempts to "defame" Iran. Regarding Soviet criticisms of the U.S.-Iran arms deal, he said the USSR "misused this issue" by claiming that the deal is prolonging the war, adding that if the Soviet Union wishes to see the war end it should stop supplying Iraq.

Nevertheless, a Tehran radio report on Soviet-Iranian economic talks in Moscow spoke of mutual "satisfaction" with the "growing pace" of bilateral relations, noting that a joint economic cooperation commission will convene in Tehran 8-12 December.

Greek Paper on Iranian Tapes — The Athens paper *Dhimokratikos Logos published a "world exclusive" report 29 November* on the alleged contents of tape recordings of conversations between Robert McFarlane and Iranian leaders. The report included claims that the U.S.-Iran deal was worth $1.3 billion and that the United States urged Iran to expand the war.

Iraqi Political Moves — The Iraqi National Assembly condemned "Iranian-Israeli-U.S. military cooperation" in a 30 November statement cited by INA, adding that it cannot accept U.S. justifications for shipping military equipment to Iran. Meanwhile, the foreign minister sent messages to the Arab League, the ICO, and the Nonaligned Movement on the issue, according to INA.

Saudi, Gulf Developments — A Saudi spokesman cited by SPA 29 November denied "ridiculous" reports that Saudi Arabia was involved in the U.S.-Iranian negotiations, reaffirming the Kingdom's "firm denial" of rumors that it had prior knowledge of the U.S.-Iranian deal. In the Gulf, Iranian Foreign Ministry official Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani held talks with UAE officials in Abu Dhabi and Al-Shariqah over the weekend, WAKH noted. According to IRNA, the ruler of Al-Shariqah told Lavasani that contacts between Iran and the UAE should be increased, and he expressed "deep regret" over the recent attack on the offshore oil platform at Abu al-Bakhush.

Israel

U.S.-Iran Affair — Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reviewed the issue of arms transfers to Iran during a 30 November cabinet meeting, IDF radio noted. Shamir stated earlier that if the United States demands to question Israeli officials on the affair, Israel will consider "each case on its merits," according to *The Jerusalem Post*, which also quoted a statement by a "top-level source" that Israel would cooperate fully with U.S. investigators as it has "nothing to hide." The *Post* listed arms merchant Ya'aqov Nimrodi among the Israelis expected to be questioned, and *Hadashot* cited reports that Nimrodi and Al Schwimmer made "millions of dollars" from transporting arms to Iran. However, Nimrodi maintained in a Jerusalem radio interview that he has "not made even one tiny deal" with Iran since the fall of the shah, stating that he received nothing except "appreciation and blessings" for using his connections with Iran to secure the release of U.S. hostage Benjamin Weir in September 1985. After Weir's release the Americans "continued the negotiations without me," Nimrodi said, adding that he was "not involved in any more moves." In contrast, a senior official cited by *Ha'Aretz* stated that Israeli middlemen meddled with the Swiss bank account used for the Iran deal and "this may explain the disappearance of millions of dollars from the account."

Tabah Arbitration — The cabinet ratified the Tabah arbitration bill during its 30 November session, Jerusalem radio reported, noting that arbitration will begin in Geneva in around 2 weeks. One minister opposing the bill was Industry and Commerce Minister Ari'el Sharon, who said the bill should be postponed until Egypt fulfills several conditions including the closure of PLO offices in Cairo.

Kuwait

One man was sentenced to death and another to life imprisonment for the May 1985 attack on the motorcade of Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, KUNA reported 29 November, adding that three other defendents were acquitted.

PDRY

A "counterrevolutionary gang" arrested in late October confessed that former PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his supporters supplied the gang with money and weapons for the purpose of sabatoge, Aden radio reported 28 November.

Sudan

According to an *Al-Usbu'* report cited by AFP, 15 people were injured when unidentified planes bombed the northeastern coastal town of Tokar 27 November.

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Pan-Arab Command Calls for Boycott of UK, U.S.

LD300220 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The General Secretariat of the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces today concluded its emergency meeting in Damascus and issued the following statement:

In keeping with our pan-Arab and revolutionary historic responsibilities in confronting the imperialist-Zionist, racist, aggressive scheme to which Syria and the Arab nation are exposed, the General Secretariat of the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces held an emergency meeting in Damascus from 27 to 29 November 1986.

The Secretariat studied the colonialist, racist, terrorist aggression to which Syria, the principal fortress of steadfastness and an effective member of the Pan-Arab Command, is exposed. It is an aggression led by the United States and Britain designed to strike the steadfastness of Syria, liquidate the Palestinian cause and the Lebanese patriotic resistance, and threaten its pan-Arab existence.

The Arab nation today is facing one of the most prominent forms of terrorism: namely, organized state terrorism, practiced by the United States, Britain, and the Zionist enemy, in the form of economic blockade, sometimes imposing starvation; psychological terrorism; media campaigns against the Arab citizens; and even direct military aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah, designed to strike its revolution and assassinate its leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Today, this aggression is taking the form of an imperialist hysterical campaign against steadfast Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, as a preparation for direct military aggression against this struggling country.

The General Secretariat of the Pan-Arab Command of the Revolutionary Forces, as it distinguishes between terrorism and the legitimate, just struggle waged by the peoples defending their rights and causes, on the basis of clear ethical and revolutionary principles, calls on the United States and the European countries to stop the anti-Arab campaign and to abandon the provocative measures adopted against Syria. The General Secretariat warns these countries against the consequences of continuing the malicious campaign of hatred against the Arabs.

The General Secretariat condemns the spectator's stance of collusion adopted by the Arab reaction and the forces of capitulation and defeat. This stance encourages the United States and the European countries to proceed in their terrorist measures against Syria and Libya. The General Secretariat warns the Arab reaction regimes of the consequences of continuing to follow this course. The Arab Revolutionary Forces have the means to force the Arab regimes to change their stance to serve the interests of the Arab nation and to place all Arab resources and abilities against the United States and the West.

The Pan-Arab Command, as it decides to adopt tangible steps to confront the campaign in the political, media, economic, and military fields, stresses that the revolutionary detachments under the Pan-Arab Command of the Revolutionary Forces will shoulder the sacred pan-Arab duty of lighting a fire under the feet of the colonialists and their hirelings if they carried out their threat of aggression.

Any aggression against Syria is aggression against the Arab nation as a whole, from the ocean to the Gulf. Syria will not face the military aggression on its own; the battle will be open and comprehensive. We will not be more committed to peace than those who started the war, those who shoulder the responsibility of threatening peace in the region and in the world. The revolutionary violence will be a legitimate right and a sacred duty exercised by the revolutionary forces from striking the U.S. and imperialist interests in the Arab homeland to chasing these interests in the U.S. capitals and cities in the colonialist West.

The General Secretariat has decided the following:

First, in the media domain:

1. Every detachment should carry out a media campaign to respond to the hostile media campaign directed against Syria and the Arab nation, and to expose the goals and purposes of this hostile campaign;

2. A large-scale campaign of solidarity with Syria in cooperation with the parties, organizations, and revolutionary forces in the Arab world and the world at large should be organized;

3. The detachments of the Pan-Arab Command should adhere to a boycott of U.S. and British goods and interests and any quarter that follows in their footsteps;

4. Launch an information campaign to strengthen the concept of the armed struggle of the peoples for freedom and the liberation of their territories, and to expose the organized state terrorism being practiced by the United States and Zionism and its allies;

5. The detachments enlisted in the Pan-Arab Command undertake to prepare the Arab masses to launch a large-scale campaign to boycott U.S. and British interests and goods and any quarter that follows in their footsteps.

Second, in the military and security domains:

1. To monitor the hostile moves in the Arab and the international arenas, and to define the objectives, draw up the plans, and take the adequate measures to implement them at the moment of any aggression against any Arab country.

2. To mobilize the forces of the revolutionary detachments and draw up the necessary plans to fulfill their tasks at the proper time.

3. To begin the formation of a force from the revolutionary detachment that will be the core of the Pan-Arab People's Liberation Army.

The General Secretariat of the Arab Revolutionary Forces decides to remain at the maximum state of mobilization in implementation of the decision of the commander in chief, Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and to remain in session and set up a working group to follow up the implementation of its measures, prepare the plans for any emergency, and call for a meeting of the Pan-Arab Command if it is necessary.

The Secretariat also stresses the importance of adhering to what Hafiz al-Asad has said: Our will is solid, our faith is deep, our decision is decisive, our path is martyrdom, our example is martyr, and our motto is martyrdom or victory.

Signed: The General Secretariat of the Pan-Arab Command of the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab world. Issued in Damascus on 29 November 1986.

Habash Arrives in Algiers, Comments on PLO Unity

JN291714 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 27 Nov 86 pp 3, 20

[By 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Khashshan]

[Text] Algiers, Moscow — PFLP Secretary General George Habash arrived in Algiers from Moscow yesterday on a visit to Algeria that will last several days.

In a statement upon arrival, Habash said he will hold talks with senior Algerian officials on the Arab situation in general and the latest developments in the Palestinian arena in particular, in light of the endeavors to unite Palestinian ranks in response to the initiative by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

In a statement to *Al-Ittihad* prior to his departure from Moscow, Habash said his talks with Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander of the Palestinian Revolution forces and a member of the Fatah Central Committee, were held in a brotherly atmosphere and with a sense of responsibility. He said, during the talks, the PFLP put forward its views on the bases upon which PLO unity can be restored, foremost among which is the need to officially abrogate the Amman agreement and to adhere to the Baghdad summit resolutions on severing relations with the regime that accepted the Camp David accords; that is, to close the doors to the U.S. solution in Amman and Cairo.

The PLO views also provide for a collective PLO leadership and a review of PLO institutions, particularly the PNC and the Executive Committee. In his statement to *Al-Ittihad*, Habash said he affirmed to Abu Jihad that the PFLP will attend the next PNC session if these demands are met.

Asked about Moscow's stand on restoring unity to the PLO, George Habash said: The Soviet stand is clear and has been made public. It calls for restoring unity to the PLO on the basis of an anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist policy.

Asked about the PFLP stand toward the Amal and the battles taking place in Lebanon, Habash said, despite previous attempts to avoid the fighting so all Palestinian and Lebanese guns can be directed against the Zionist enemy, "thus far, we have not been able to avoid the bitter, bloody fighting that serves only the interests of the common enemy."

Habash added that the Amal's belief that the removal of the Palestinian gun from Lebanon will enable them to settle their affairs with Israel and to increase their share of the Lebanese cake, when there is a settlement in Lebanon is "an illusion."

In a statement to *Al-Ittihad*, an Arab official in Moscow said the speaker of the Algerian parliament, who is visiting the Soviet capital, will discuss with Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the unity of the factions of the Palestinian resistance to resolve the inter-Palestinian problem and the Palestinian-Syrian problem.

The source asserted that yesterday Habash informed the speaker of the Algerian parliament of the results of his talks with Abu Jihad and Soviet officials. The official explained that the visit to Moscow by the speaker of the Algerian parliament is within the framework of the Algerian initiative to achieve Palestinian unity.

Daily Interviews George Habash, Khalil al-Wazir

LD301547 Algiers APS in English 1016 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Algiers, 30/11/86 (APS) — Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], the deputy general commander of the Palestinian resistance, and the secretary general of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) [George Habash] explained in an interview with the national daily *Al-Sha'b* "the nature of the plots hatched against the Palestinian people and outlined the means to face up the Imperialist-Zionist attacks.

"The Palestinian revolution, Mr Abu Jihad said is passing through a difficult and dangerous period marked by the pursuit of the Israeli raids on the occupied territories, the blowing out of houses, the expulsing of Arab citizens and the persistence of fightings round the refugee camps in Lebanon.

"We should intensify our efforts and actions to achieve unity and resist the repeated attacks of the enemy", Mr Abu Jihad said on the attitude of the resistance before these attacks. Mr Abu Jihad said the Palestinian people is resolved to withstand these attacks either in the occupied territories or in the refugee camps in Lebanon, whatever the consequences".

Mr Abu Jihad called for support from Arab countries in regional and international forums to put an end to the aggressions perpetrated against the Palestinians".

George Habash said for his part that "the dangers threatening the Palestinian cause call for serious reflection on the unity of ranks to ward off threats and plots".

"Before the barbarian attacks launched by the Israeli forces we have to step up the armed struggle and carry on the combat until the setting up of a sovereign Palestinian state. It rests with us to materialize the aspiration of our popular masses after independence, he added.

Speaking about the clashes between the Palestinian refugees and "Amal" militiamen in south Lebanon, Mr Habash pointed out that the Palestinian resistance is in a position of self-defence."

"We are working to hammer out a political solution to the conflict so as to avoid bloodshed and focus our efforts on the struggle against the Zionist entity", he said.

Asked about PLO activities, Mr Habash said the organisation's thrust would be toward the armed struggle "to show the enemy that our people is resolved to conquer its rights to self-determination and independence and free its usurped homeland".

PNC Member Discusses Meeting With Egypt's al-Baz

JN291229 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 25 Nov 86 p 20

[Interview with PNC member Sa'id Kamal by correspondent Sawsan Abu Husayn in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Abu Husayn] What topics did you discuss with Dr Usamah al-Baz [Egyptian first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs] in your recent meeting with him?

[Kamal] The discussion dealt with Egypt's concept of the moves for an international conference, particularly since the PLO's overt and covert policy calls for pursuing the efforts to convene such a conference for a discussion of the Palestinian cause from all angles. In this respect, the Egyptian role is an essential and important one, particularly following President Mubarak's letter to the U.S. and USSR leaders during their recent summit meeting in Iceland. These preparatory consultations between the PLO and Egypt are needed within the context of addressing the two superpowers. It goes without saying that Egypt is assuming a responsibility for this conference and the elimination of the obstacles preventing it. The most important obstacle is that of the Palestinian representation which essentialy is one of the PLO's prerogatives. [passage omitted]

[Abu Husayn] What about the Palestinian resistance operation in Jerusalem? Did you discuss it in your meeting with Dr Usamah al-Baz?

[Kamal] We did not discuss this operation because Egypt's stand is well known: that all the peoples have the legitimate right to carry our armed struggle to liberate their usurped territories as is acknowledged in the UN Charter. A large PLO delegation visited Cairo last February under Yasir 'Arafat and the Fourth Cairo Declaration was issued at the time, reaffirming the legitimacy of armed struggle for all people. Egypt has supported Africa and it is only natural that it also supports the Palestinian people. As for the concomitants of the Jerusalem operation, they were a temporary matter that ended following the clarifications made.

[Abu Husayn] In light of the operation which took place in Jerusalem, Israel called for the closing of all PLO offices in all countries, and the United States rejected Shamir's request because there is no legal basis for such a request. What is the basis for such an Israeli request?

[Kamal] Israel is an enemy country and wages war on the PLO on all levels. We also wage war against it [Israel] on all levels. It is enough that the African countries severed their relations with Israel and set as a condition for their resumption Israel's complete withdrawal from all the Arab territories that were occupied in 1967.

The United States has no right to close PLO offices anywhere in the world. As for the PLO's Washington office, it is not like the other offices the PLO has, for example, in India, Moscow, and any Arab country. It is an information office established in accordance with U.S. laws and within the framework of the Arab League. Therefore, the U.S. rejection of the Israeli request is a foregone conclusion and not a stand in support of the PLO stand against Israel.

[Abu Husayn] What does Peres' exit and Shamir's assumption of power mean to the PLO?

[Kamal] This does not mean anything to us because the two parties have the same program and their strategic stands on foreign issues are agreed upon between them. [passage omitted]

[Abu Husayn] All the Arab countries, including the PLO, condemned the Peres-King Hassan II meeting while the Mubarak-Peres meeting took place in an atmosphere of Arab silence with the exception of Syria and Libya, and the PLO did not comment on this meeting. Why?

[Kamal] Because the Palestinian command believes President Mubarak to be a patriotic man who would not agree to have Israeli conditions imposed on him at this meeting. From this premise, the Palestinian command decided to deal with this incident and become aware of its dimensions through consultations with Egypt, a course of action which it started in 1983. In view of the fact that Egypt is the largest Arab state that confronts Israel politically and diplomatically in the international arena, the PLO decided to remain silent and to conduct a dialogue with Egypt to become acquainted with Egypt's views on the contents of the joint [Israeli-Egyptian] communique, one of whose provisions stipulated the discussion of the Palestinian cause from all its political, religious, and humanitarian angles. As long as Peres agreed to discuss these issues, then there was no objection. That's why the PLO decided not to issue an official statement in condemnation or in support of it, to enable dialogue and consultations to continue, to make the announcement that 1987 would be the year of negotiations. [passage omitted]

[Abu Husayn] One of Shamir's advisers has said he believes that Shamir's government will lay down the basis for autonomy in the West Bank with or without an official agreement with Jordan and the Palestinians. What do you have to say about this?

[Kamal] If this is Shamir's policy, then he would be encouraging the escalation of armed struggle in the occupied territories and enhancing the Palestinian people's cohesion. [passage omitted]

[Abu Husayn] It has been reported that Palestinian-Soviet relations have developed since 1974 and have further developed since the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement out of fear that Jordan would be targeted and the PLO dragged into political solutions under U.S. supervision in Moscow's absence.

[Kamal] In light of its experience since 1965, the PLO realizes the importance of strategic cooperation with the Jordanian people. As for Palestinian-Soviet relations, we find that the Soviet stand has now become clearer and supports the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. The USSR also believes it must must play an effective role in a settlement, if there is any settlement of the Middle East cause, in view of the fact that it is a superpower. [passage omitted]

[Abu Husayn] Are there other alternatives currently being discussed in the political arena for approximating Jordanian- Palestinian viewpoints?

[Kamal] Two Arab countries are currently undertaking unpublicized sincere efforts to restore Jordanian-PLO dialogue. There are no concessions and the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship is a multifaceted and historical relationship. [passage omitted]

Al-Hasan Paves Way for 'Arafat's Visit to Cairo
JN292100 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 28 Nov 86

[Text] *Al-Ittihad* has learned that Fatah Central Committee member Hani al-Hasan's current visit to Cairo aims to pave the way for Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Cairo in response to President Husni Mubarak's invitation following King Husayn's visit to Egypt on the one hand and to discuss the possibility of restoring Jordanian-PLO coordination following the declared Egyptian desire in this regard.

Reliable Palestinian sources have stressed to *Al-Ittihad* that the delay in 'Arafat's visit to Cairo is due to the fact that he is busy following the battles currently raging in Lebanon and supervising contacts regarding the development of these battles.

These sources affirmed that Palestinian-Jordanian relations are currently experiencing a clear relaxation and that the restoration of coordination has almost been decided, even if it will take a new form. The sources added that the restoration of coordination does not conflict with the current moves to achieve national Palestinian unity, which calls for the abrogation of the Amman agreement.

PLO Requests Arab League Meeting on Camps War
JN300702 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0550 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Tunis, 30 Nov (WAKH) — The PLO has called for an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council on the foreign ministers' level to discuss the attacks on the Palestinian camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon.

Hakam Bal'awi, the PLO representative in Tunis and its permanent representative at the Arab League, said an urgent memorandum to this effect was submitted to the Arab League's General Secretariat yesterday evening, pointing out that the memorandum included a call for stopping the liquidation and extermination operations to which the camps are being subjected.

Monte Carlo Radio Interviews 'Arafat on Camps War
JN282007 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1750 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat — identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar — by Hasan al-Kashif in Baghdad; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Al-Kashif] Brother Abu 'Ammar, can you tell us about the current developments? Today's reports dealt with the escalating fighting in the south and in Beirut.

['Arafat] As you know, my brother heroes are defending our children, women, and camps with their bare chests against this tripartite Israeli-Syrian-Amal attack, in cooperation with the Lebanese Army rebels, such as the 6th Brigade and the Lebanese brigade in Al-Biqa' under Ibrahim Shahin's command. In the last 72 hours, important developments took place. The first development was Israel's intervention [words indistinct] by establishing an operations room for coordinating the current operations in southern Lebanon against the Palestinians.

[Al-Kashif] You mean Israel's intervention in decisionmaking or in the battles themselves?

['Arafat] In both. The decision was made to establish this operations coordination room to direct battles against the Palestinians and to support the Amal Movement. Today, after the meeting of the inner cabinet in Israel, a new development occurred. The cabinet reached important decisions. The first was to extend air, naval, and artillery support to the Amal forces the moment they ask for it. Today and yesterday, Israel raided camps 'Ayn al-Hulwah, Al-Miyah wa Miyah, and those east of Sidon. Today, the artillery of Lahd's army helped shell Al-Rashidiyah, 'Ayn al-Hulwah, and Al-Miyah wa Miyah, as well as Sidon, alongside Syrian long-range 130mm artillery stationed in Sofar, Al-Matn, and Mashgharah, and which also participated in shelling Sidon, 'Ayn al-Hulwah, and Al-Miyah wa Miyah. At the same time, Syria's heavy artillery in Sofar and Al-Matn shelled the camps of Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila.

In a new Syrian development, the 6th Brigade, two regiments from the Ibrahim Shahin Brigade, and the 2d (?Al-Asad) Battalion — which includes Syrian special forces, the Syrian T-54, T-55, and the Patton-48, and other tanks, armored cars, and vehicles on which various weapons are mounted — were mobilized yesterday. This battle against the Shatila camp is directed by Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an himself in the joint operations room. It is very interesting to note that Eli Hubayqah is now contributing a symbolic force to his new allies — the Syrians and the Amal gangs.

[Al-Kashif] In the southern battles or in Beirut?

['Arafat] In Beirut. I say this is the situation in Beirut, Sidon, and Al-Rashidiyah. Since 0700, efforts have been continuing to storm Shatila. However, all these attempts were repelled, thanks to the courage, faith, and steadfastness of those defending their children, women, and camps. I want to ask Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrian regime and the entire Arab nation: Does the Shatila camp expand? Do the camps of Burj al-Barajinah or Al-Rashidiyah expand?

[Al-Kashif] The expansion was talked about during the Maghdushah battle.

['Arafat] As you know Tallat al-Sayyidah is overlooking the camps of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah. The Amal gangs were there and also a battalion of the 12th Brigade, which belongs to the Amal Movement's leadership. By the way, Maghdushah was liberated by the Palestinians.

[Al-Kashif] Liberated from whom?

['Arafat] It was liberated from the Lahd forces and the Phalangist forces in 1985 when they occupied 'Afrah, Al-Hilaliyah, and Al-Tayyahah. At the request of Nazih Al-Bizri [Lebanese Chamber of Deputies member from Sidon], we purged these places up to Kafr Falus. Then, the Amal Movemet arrived and asked us to give it those areas because they overlooked their villages. Regrettably, they — being sectarians spoke of them as their Shi'ite villages. We occupied — rather controled — this hill [Tallat al-Sayyidah] to stop the fire and the shelling of our children, women, and homes in 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah.

I want to ask all those who claim they are pan-Arabists and patriots — most of them are now silent — if the 62 days of siege around the Al-Rashidiyah camp didn't move your conscience? During these 62 days, water was allowed in the camp but no food was allowed. Now, when we move to control the Tallat al-Sayyidah in Maghdushah to silence the guns that shell our people, they raise a hue and cry. That is really strange.

Now there is an operations room in Damascus exactly like the operations room existing in northern Palestine. One is under the command of the Israeli chief of staff and the other is under the command of Syrian Chief of Staff Hikmat al-Shihabi in cooperation with Ghazi Kan'an and Khaddam. Now there is a tripartite Israeli-Syrian-Amal aggression against us.

Israel's inner cabinet decided to ask the United States to pressure Syria into sending forces to Beirut and Sidon near the red lines agreed on in the Vienna agreement; that is, the line dividing the spheres of influence between the Israelis and the Syrians. Now I want to ask a question on what is taking place against these camps. It is a new Karbala' [battle in the 7th century in which the grandson of the Prophet Muhammad and his Shi'ite followers were massacred]. I want to ask the religious Shi'ite brothers where they stand and how they feel about the new Karbala' to which their Palestinian brothers are being exposed? It is a Karbala' by the Amal gangs in the south with Israel's support, in Beirut with Syrian support, and in Sidon with Syrian-Israeli support.

[Al-Kashif] Brother Abu 'Ammar, over the past few days, the Syrian capital was a center of activity and there were contacts, agreements, and discussions...

[Arafat — interrupts] Brother Hasan, for 62 days the Palestinians suffered. This is a plot to throw dust in the eyes, mollify Arab feelings, and deceive the Palestinians. Can Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian regime convince me that they cannot tell Nabih Birri: Stop it, boy; be quiet, boy; get lost, boy? We know everything. If they cannot tell him that why do they send him tanks, artillery, and forces? They sent the Ibrahim Shahin regiment supplied with Syrian helicopters and hovercrafts. They sent this to Sidon when Israeli Phantom aircraft were bombing Al-Miyah wa Miyah, 'Ayn al-Hulwah, and Sidon.

[Al-Kashif] Then you consider that the talk about agreements and negotiations is meant to prevent an Arab intervention to stop the attack on the camps?

['Arafat] Yes, regrettably, they are meant to allay Arab fears, throw dust in the eyes, and deceive. No more and no less. The [word indistinct] cannot be done except through one decision by Hafiz al-Asad: If he tells these boys to stop, if he tells Kan'an to stop, and if he tells his chief of staff to stop these Syrian guns and artillery from firing at the Palestinians. But I want to tell Hafiz al-Asad [words indistinct].

[Al-Kashif] Brother Abu 'Ammar, what about the Palestinian position inside the camps?

['Arafat] God be praised. [words indistinct] all the Palestinian forces are fighting like one man in defense of their children, women, and camps. God will support these forces.

[Al-Kashif] In your opinion, what is the cause of all these battles? What is all this [word indistinct] for?

['Arafat] Do you remember, Hasan, when I said the Israeli aim — and I remember Sharon when he said the aim [of the Israeli invasion] is to strike at the PLO's infrastructure — is to strike at the Palestinian camps? Sharon said the Palestinian camps must be moved. Now they are implementing Sharon's original plan. Now their cooperation is clear to the entire Arab nation. I appeal to the Arab nation to intervene and stop the attacks, this madness, this despicable crime.

[Al-Kashif] Did you ask for Arab intervention?

['Arafat] Of course we did. I say this because the aim is to displace the Palestinians in order to establish the sectarian cantons. I am sorry to ask my Shi'ite brothers if they agree that the price of the Shi'ite canton be Palestinian blood. This is a very abhorant price. Palestinian blood for a Shi'ite canton. You asked me if we moved. Yes, our problem is on the UN table with the Arab group president at the UN Security Council — the UAE representative. We asked that an urgent complaint be presented to the Security Council. I contacted the USSR representative. I sent letters to Soviet friends, Chinese friends, and French friends — the three permanent UN Security Council members. I also sent a letter to British friends because they once participated in the multinational force which [word indistinct] in these camps. They are at least morally responsible for the camps protection. I contacted the nonaligned states, the Islamic states, and the friendly states and explained this crime, the crime of the age.

[Al-Kashif] We thank PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat for this interview with Monte Carlo Radio.

'Arafat Wants Discussion of Arms Deal at Summit

JN292019 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Paris, 29 Nov (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has asked the Arab regimes that support the Iranian regime, as well as the Syrian regime, to define their positions now on the Iranian-U.S.-Zionist contacts and the issue of supplying Iran with U.S. weapons through the Zionist entity. In an exclusive statement to Radio L'Orient, which broadcasts in Arabic from Paris, 'Arafat said these contacts are very serious and will be discussed during the forthcoming Islamic summit conference to be convened in Kuwait. Regarding the possibility of discussing the issue of the U.S.-Zionist arms deals with Iran during an Arab summit conference, he said some Arab countries, and the Syrian regime in particular, reject the convening of such an Arab summit conference, stressing that he supports the convening of such a conference to take more resolute decisions to stop the deteriorating situation in the region. [passage omitted]

Urges Leaders To End Fighting

JN291533 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1420 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 29 Nov (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today called on the Arab leaders to stop the armed attacks against the inhabitants of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and save them from the current annihilation campaign. During his meeting with the Arab ambassadors in Baghdad, 'Arafat asked them to convey urgent messages from him to their countries' leaders to take a quick step to save 1 million Palestinians in the camps in Lebanon.

In a statement to a WAKH correspondent in Baghdad, an authorized Palestinian spokesman said 'Arafat presented to the Arab ambassadors a detailed explanation on the current situation and the fighting raging between Amal Movement militias and the defenders of the camps. 'Arafat, who canceled all of his appointments to follow up the fighting, held telephone contact with the resistance leaders in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon this morning to acquaint himself with the latest reports on the situation there and to give them instructions to repulse the attacks and keep the camps safe.

'Arafat urged the Arab leaders to support a Palestinian complaint for convening an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the plot, as he said, against the camps. The Palestinian spokesman described the current situation in the camps as very difficult, and said the fighting increases day after day, adding that the Amal Movement did not cease fire in accordance with yesterday's decision, but continued its attacks around the camps. [passage omitted]

Briefs PRC, Socialist Envoys

JN291917 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1815 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received the Chinese ambassador in Baghdad for the second time in 48 hours. He informed him of the recent military and political developments in the war against the Palestinian camps. He asked him to convey these developments to the Chinese leadership.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar received the socialist states' ambassadors in Baghdad for the same purpose. 'Arafat informed them of the need for immediate action to stop the hideous massacres against the Palestinian people in Lebanon, which are part of the Israeli-U.S. scheme to destroy the PLO's infrastructure by destroying the Palestinian camps and expelling their inhabitants from Lebanon.

PLO Official Claims Syria Key to Ending Camp War

NC291503 Paris AFP in English 1452 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Algiers, Nov 29 (AFP) — Syria holds the key to putting an end to attacks by Amal Shi'ite Militiamen on Palestinain refugee camps in Lebanon, Abu Jihad, the Palestine Liberation Organization's (PLO) second-in-command said here on Saturday.

"Whether the aggression ends or carries on is essentially Syria's responsibility," he told *Agence France-Presse*. "This aggression, unfortunately, takes place with the backing, help, protection and logistics of the Syrian regime."

Abu Jihad, who arrived here on Friday for the third set of talks in two weeks with George Habash, leader of the PLO'S radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said Amal fighters also received backing from the Lebanese Army's 1st and 6th Brigades.

The Shi'ite militiamen were "taken by helicopter to the combat zone" and were further helped by the Israeli Army's "bombarding of Palestinian positions and imposition of a naval blockade in the south." [passage omitted]

Abu Jihad, whose real name is Khalil al-Wazir, urged "all Arab circles capable of intervening with the Syrian brothers to act quickly and put an end to this crime against the Palestinian people."

"The Palestinians are in agreement for preserving the independence, sovereignty and the Arab nature of Lebanon, but they refuse to be the victims of new massacres," he said in the appeal, issued to coincide with International Palestine Day. "We don't seek to counter anyone's influence." [passage omitted]

He appealed to the different Palestinian groups to close ranks "in these particularly dangerous circumstances" and said that unity among inhabitants in the Lebanese camps was "a first practical step."

Abu Jihad also announced that he had held a third round of talks with Mr Habash following meetings last week in Prague and Moscow.

Palestinian sources have said that this third session would be critical in breaching serious differences within the PLO.

Salah Khalaf Says PLO Rejects Damascus Agreement

JN301925 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1816 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, stressed the PLO's rejection of the conditions of the so-called Damascus agreement on the camps war. He said this agreement does not guarantee the safety of our Palestinian people in their camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon.

In statements published in Tunis yesterday, brother Abu Iyad added that the PLO rejects this agreement because it only stipulates the withdrawal of the hero Palestinian fighters from their positions in the town of Maghdushah and for handing over this town to the Zionist Amal gangs.

Brother Abu Iyad stressed that any agreement to stop the treacherous aggression being carried out by the agent Amal gangs,with the participation and support of the Syrian regime and the Zionist enemy, must include the lifting of the siege from our people's camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon and the agent gangs' promise not to attack or shell the Palestinian camps.

Paper Discusses Damascus Meetings on Camps War

JN301110 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 30 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[By Lamis K. Andoni]

[Text] A total collapse of talks here to end six weeks of fighting around Palestinian camps in Lebanon appeared to have been averted on Saturday after Iranian mediators tabled a new proposal giving life to negotiations that seemed to be heading nowhere Friday night.

However, there was no certainty that the Iranian proposal, put forward by Foreign Minister Akbar Velayati who arrived here on Friday night, could signal an immediate ceasefire around the Palestinian camps besieged by the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal militia. Reports from the Lebanese capital Saturday said Amal men were closing in on the Shatila refugee camp in Beirut under barrage of heavy tank and artillery fire. Elsewhere, Palestinian fighters appeared to be holding fast against concerted Amal onslaughts, according to the reports.

Both sides ignored a deadline for a truce that was to come into force Friday afternoon and continued fighting around the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps in Beirut and the Maghdushah hills and al-Rashidiyah refugee camp in South Lebanon.

Mr. Velayati held a round of talks with Libyan number two Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud immediately after his arrival on Friday night. Sources in the Libyan delegation, which has been mediating with Amal and the Palestinians along with Syria and a low-level Iranian team, told the *Jordan Times* on Saturday that Libya was extremely "frustrated with the failure" of a nine- point proposal that had called for Friday's truce that went ignored.

The sources said Maj. Jallud was the major force behind drafting the proposal and was "deeply disappointed" when it foundered even before it was signed by the concerned parties.

Maj. Jallud was about to leave Damascus in anger when the Iranians came out with a new proposal which was described by informed sources as "expected to be satisfactory to the Palestinians as well as Amal."

No details were available on the terms included in the proposal, but Palestinian sources said "the initial (tentative) draft has adequately addressed the situation" in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Elie Hubayqah, the ousted pro-Syrian leader of the Lebanese right-wing Lebanese Forces militia, categorically denied reports that his supporters were fighting alongside Amal against the Palestinians in the Shatila camp.

"I am not a party to this conflict and our forces have not taken part in any fighting" in the Amal-Palestinian battles, Mr. Hubayqah told the *Jordan Times* in an interview on Saturday. He ruled out ordering his men to fight "any battle that would not lead to the reestablishment of a strong nationalist government in Lebanon."

The "camps war" in Lebanon, he said, was a byproduct of the main problem — "the absence of a strong sovereign government."

He said he was seeking the creation of a "strong and stable Arab Lebanon" and vowed "I will struggle to achieve it, along with all other patriotic and secular parties in Lebanon."

He explained the state he envisioned was "far from any factional or sectarian framework."

However, he said, he opposed a return of Palestinian military power to Lebanon since such an eventuality would undermine all efforts to restore peace in the country based on disbanding all militias and confiscation of weapons and entrusting the Lebanese army with supervising law and order.

The sources in the Libyan delegation blamed Syria for the failure of the earlier nine-point proposal. "Syria could have pushed for the implementation of the agreement (by effecting an immediate ceasfire) and could have breached the signing at a later stage," said one member of the Libyan delegation, who refused to be identified.

On the other side, confusion appeared to prevail on the Amal stand over the proposal. Some sources close to Amal leader Nabih Birri said Mr. Birri was unlikely to accept the new plan but others were optimistic that the Lebanese justice minister would endorse the proposal with amendments.

In any event, Mr. Birri has made clear that he would accept any reestablishment of PLO power in Lebanon. [sentence as received] Amal contends that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is trying to stage a military comeback in Lebanon and restore the power the PLO lost in Lebanon after the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Amal also considers the fighting in Lebanon as an Amal war with Fatah, the mainstream PLO commando movement and Mr. 'Arafat's powerbase in the PLO, despite the fact that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), which is at odds with 'Arafat, is representing the Palestinians in the Damascus talks.

As the fighting raged around Palestinian camps in Beirut, reports reaching here spoke of fears among Palestinians of possible "massacres" in Shatila if the shanty town fell to Amal.

Another unconfirmed report said a chemical bomb was dropped in the Burj al-Barajinah camp and many people were suffering from nausea and dizziness as a result.

Palestinian sources also claimed that Amal had already carried out a massacre of Palestinian women and children in Al-Ru'us camp in South Lebanon. There was no way to confirm these reports.

Mr. Velayati met Syrian President Hafiz Al-Asad on Saturday and conveyed a message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, Syria's official news agency SANA reported.

SANA gave no details of the contents of the message or of the Al-Asad-Velayati talks, but a diplomatic source told REUTER both focused on Tehran's "concern over escalation of fighting in Beirut and South Lebanon."

Another Iranian envoy, Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Shaykh ol-Elsam, returned from Beirut Friday after meeting Shaykh Muhammad Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of Lebanon's higher Shi'ite Islamic council.

Iranian officials said he also exchanged views on the situation in Lebanon with Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, leader of the pro-Iranian Hizballah (Party of God).

In Tunis a senior PLO official accused Syria of wanting to chase Palestinians from Lebanon and repeated a rejection of the cease-fire accord reached in Damascus on Thursday.

Salah Khalaf, right-hand man to Mr. 'Arafat in Fatah, told a news conference that Syria was in league with Israel and the Amal militia in an anti-Palestinian plot in Lebanon.

He said Palestinian fighters were ready to withdraw from the strategic hilltop village of Maghdushah in South Lebanon if Amal lifted a 70-day siege of the refugee camp of Rashidiyah near Tyre. A buffer force would then move into the area.

He listed two other conditions for a truce — Palestinians ejected from their homes should be allowed to return and Amal should publicly pledge not to renew attacks on the Palestinian camps.

KUWAIT

Egypt's 'Ubayd Arrives With Mubarak Message

LD301155 Kuwait KUNA in English 1058 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 30 (KUNA) — Egyptian Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Atif Muhammad 'Ubayd arrived here Sunday to deliver a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to H.H. the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

The Egyptian official was received by Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid and head of the Egyptian interests section in Kuwait Ambassador Dr. Ahmad 'Atiyah al-Masri [name as received].

In an arrival statement, the Egyptian minister told KUNA that the message he is carrying is in response to H.H. the amir of Kuwait's invitation to President Mubarak to attend the fifth Islamic summit scheduled to convene in Kuwait next January.

He pointed out that the message also expresses Egypt's firm stand in leading the national action in the region to support the efforts of "our brothers" to confront future challenges and obstacles.

'Ubayd pointed out the President Mubarak's acceptance to visit Kuwait will have "great impact" on strengthening the conference's efforts and issues of interests to Egypt and the Arabs.

The Egyptian minister said that he looks forward for his meeting with H.H. the crown prince and Preimer Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdullah al-Sabah, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad and Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah.

Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid said 'Ubayd's visit is "a good opportunity particularly that relations between Kuwait and Egypt do not require negotiations because relations between the two countries are deep rooted and we are receiving a dear brother carrying a message from President Husni Mubarak to the amir of Kuwait."

Al-Rashid expressed hope that this visit would be a good step toward strengthening economic cooperation between the two countries and said now "we are in need of more cooperation to curb the aggressors and step up understanding." The Kuwaiti minister expressed hope that Arab gatherings would be useful and would provide as soon as possible an opportunity for clearing Arab atmospheres.

Editorial on Arab Stand After U.S.-Iran 'Deal'

JN281737 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 24 Nov 86 pp 1, 26

[Editorial: "Dirty Hands"]

[Text] The U.S.-Iran arms deal is now a scandal that cannot be covered. Its shame cannot be expunged. It will disgrace all those connected with it with the exception of Israel. The deal is a disaster for the United States because it exposed the false war against terrorism and provided an example of the benefits of terrorism. It showed that terrorism results in billions of dollars worth of arms, in unlimited international support behind the scenes, and in formulating stands toward the war. This deal proves that when the U.S. President speaks of his country's efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war, he not only lies to the world, but also to his aides, to the U.S. Congress, and to the American people. The deal demonstrated that all the hostile states — the United States, Israel, Canada, the FRG, Britain, and other NATO states — are standing by Iran and are busy fueling the Iranian war.

Such political agreement would not have been realized without full agreement on the aims of the war and on the need to prolong it to serve the interests of those behind it from the very beginning. Reagan says it was not necessary to inform Congress of the deal because the deal did not violate the Congress' decision not to export arms to Iran. The U.S. President did not act in a courageous manner and was not able to justify concluding arms deals with Saudi Arabia or Jordan.

The various aspects of the British role in this issue have not been revealed yet, although the British Government announced that the deal, which included giving Iran an air defense network and radar, does not require an export license. Perhaps Mrs Thatcher's government considers the military equipment for Iran tourist products.

In the FRG, Helmut Kohl's government gave the same answer to prove that the NATO alliance is not far from the plot. Exporting gunboats to Iran was regarded as a part of steps to encourage food exports. As for Israel, it does not hide its role in this plot. It continues to explain this role and to demand that the United States shed more light on it.

All of these acts were revealed in the capitals of their perpetrators and were officially revealed on radio and television — something that makes any argument about them out of the question. The accusations leveled against Reagan and his aides by the U.S. Congress, by political and military circles, and by the American people are a means of exposing Reagan's lies and destroying his credibility. These accusations have also tarnished U.S. credibility in the world.

The Arab media and official statements, scarce though they were, plunged into talk about the lack of U.S. credibility as if this is something new. We have been engaged in proving the U.S. deception, which proves that among us there are some who believe the United States could play roles leading to sparing Arab blood, unifying Arab ranks, preserving Arab territory, or protecting their rights. Stupidity is the epidemic of the age, but it seems that pretending to be stupid is more widespread than stupidity itself. It is not true there are some who do not realize the strategic U.S. aims, the deep rooted U.S. hatred of everything that is Arab, except perhaps the Arabs' oil wealth, their money, and their consuming markets. The U.S. hostility toward the Arabs is not a novelty or a sudden occurrence. All Arabs are aware of this fact, but some of them try to escape from it out of fear or apprehension. They try to escape because they want to avoid shouldering their duties with pride because of their lame cultural and political upbringing. Some of them want to have decisionmaking in accordance with outdated considerations. Therefore, the stand taken by some Arabs toward the dirty hands deal, regarding it as a surprise, means they are satisfied with it or participating in it or both. Therefore the issue worthy of investigation and consideration and decision is not the credibility of the United States, Britain, or the FRG — it is a shame to add that of Israel also — but Arabs' credibility in terms of their concepts, values, and destiny, not to mention the much talked about solidarity and dignity. The dangerous issue is the exposure of the lack of Arab credibility and here lies the greatest scandal and danger. What is at issue is defining the trench in which the Arab states are standing, now that the connection between Iran and Israel and the United States are known.

The holy way out of the previous dilemmas and the only purgatory for the Arabs is to announce that they stand by Iraq. Standing by Iran or even remaining neutral means standing by Israel, the United States, Britain and the others who plot against the Arabs. There can be no other explanation for future stands. Iran and the United States have given us an example of a secret alliance that can be hidden by each leveling insults against the other and by speeches and statements. Unless all the Arabs stand by Iraq, we might ask them to reveal secret relations that would also be turned into scandals in their own countries.

Government Backs Moves To End Lebanon Fighting

LD291432 Kuwait KUNA in English 1250 GMT 29 Nov 86

[From Saleh Nazal]

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 29 (KUNA) — Kuwait declared its support to any endeavors directed to end the fighting between Lebanese Amal militia movement and Palestinian fighters.

Fierce battles have been raging in south Lebanon and Beirut around Palestinian refugee camps, and in response to a question on PLO moves to convene an Arab summit to end fighting, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir told newsmen Kuwait encourages and backs any effort to end fighting between Palestinian and Lebanese brethren.

"We all should make an effort to halt the deterioration in the camps for the sake of protecting the lives of our Palestinian brethren," Shaykh Sabah said.

He appealed to the Lebanese Amal militias to find a way to end the fighting and engage in battle against the common enemy Israel.

He also said efforts should be exerted to restore stability and security to Lebanon together with normal living conditions.

Shaykh Sabah said the U.N. efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war will also be accorded all support from all member states of the Islamic Congress.

He told KUNA in connection with a message sent by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to the Security Council last night, that the secretary general will be offered a special opportunity — or any one that represents him — to confer with Iraqi and Iranian officials in Kuwait while the Islamic summit is in progress next January to probe ways for an equitable settlement to the conflict and stem the bloodshedding from the sons of the two countries.

Shaykh Sabah expressed satisfaction for the presence of U.N. representatives in Kuwait to mediate ending the Gulf war.

OMAN

Sultan Attends Joint Maneuvers With UK Troops

JN301517 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Excerpts] This morning, Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, supreme commander of the Armed Forces, sponsored the final stage of the attack executed by units from the sultan's Armed Forces and the British Army at Ra's al-Hadd in the country's eastern region. [passage omitted]

The sultan was briefed on the stages of the exercise, and then he watched the final stage of the attack on a number of targets in which units from Oman's Sultan Air Force participated with Jaguars and helicopters. Artillery, armored vehicles, paratroopers, the Oman Coast Battalion, Tornados, Harriers, and other transport and supply aircraft from the two countries also participated in the maneuvers. In addition, the exercises featured a combat formation of armor, artillery, paratrooper, infantry, and engineering troops supported by fighter planes and helicopters. Later, the plan of attacking the target with artillery and tank fire was executed. Then the infantrymen moved to occupy the enemy's mock targets backed by British commandos and Oman's airborne infantry. They managed to occupy the targets after pounding them with aircraft and other support weapons. [passage omitted]

At the end of the attack stage, Sultan Qabus, supreme commander of the Armed Forces, conducted a field inspection of the formations and units involved in the maneuver. The sultan then left the exercise site.

PDRY

Soviet Official Arrives for Solidarity Meetings

EA290058 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Comrade (Eli Anatoliy), secretary of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, arrived in Aden yesterday evening on a visit to our country that will last several days. He has come to participate in the consultative meeting of the Arab and Afro-Asian solidarity committees that will be held in our country on 29 November and to discuss cooperation between the Yemeni Peace Council and the Soviet Solidarity Committee. [passage omitted]

Soviet Geology Minister Visits Gold Mine Project

EA281311 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] At noon today, the Soviet geological delegation led by Comrade Kozlovskiy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of geology, currently visiting our country, visited the gold exploration and evaluation project in Wadi Madn, in Al-Mukalla Province, Hadramawi Governorate, which is being implemented in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The delegation was accompanied on its visit by Comrades Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, member of the YSP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of energy and minerals; Sayf Munassar Muhammad, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party committee in the governorate; and Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Arasi, member of the Central Committee and head of the Executive Bureau in the governorate. The Soviet delegation listened to a detailed explanation of the progress being made in the exploration work and the results achieved in opening mines and drilling wells. They heard about the results of various analyses and tests to determine the quantity and quality of the reserves of gold and other minerals and their technological properties by 1988.

Comrade Kozlovskiy praised the efforts being made by the Soviet experts and Yemeni workers and technicians to complete this important project ahead of schedule. He stressed that the Soviet side will help to overcome all the difficulties facing the next stages in implementation of the project.

Meets With 'Ali Salim al-Bid

EA300550 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, received in his office this morning Comrade Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet geology minister, currently visiting our country. During the meeting, discussions were held on cooperation between the two friendly countries in the field of oil and mineral exploration on the basis of the agreements concluded in this respect. The brother secretary general praised the efforts made by the Soviet experts on oil and mineral prospecting in our country, emphasizing that exploitation of these resources would make a great contribution toward consolidating the efficiency of our country's national economy.

For his part, the Soviet minister expressed satisfaction at the meeting with the brother secretary general. He said that during his visit, he had studied the progress of completed phases in the oil prospecting operation in the PDRY. He pointed out that the Soviet side would increase the efficiency of efforts toward the extraction of oil on the basis of the current cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Brothers Fadl Muhsin 'Abdullah, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee; Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, member of the Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and minister for energy and minerals; Albert Ivanovich Rachkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet ambassador in Aden; and the economic counselor of the Soviet Embassy also attended the meeting.

Peace Council Issues Appeal on Camps War

EA280423 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] The Yemeni Council for Peace, Solidarity and Peoples' Friendship has sent an appeal concerning the damaging clashes around the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon to the brothers in the Lebanese nationalist movement and the forces of the Palestinian revolution.

It points out that our Yemeni people are following with deep concern the damaging developments in the Lebanese nationalist arena and the continual bloodshed between the comrades in arms, goals, and destiny. These events arise from the regrettable and damaging war between the combatants of the Amal Movement and groups of the Palestinian revolution around the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut, Sidon and Sur. Hundreds of people have been killed or wounded in this fighting.

This bloodshed is a gratuitous gift to the enemies of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. It has enabled these enemies, headed by Israel, to entrench their influence and control over the resources of Lebanon and to threaten its sovereignty and unity at a time when the forces of Zionist occupation in the south are in a real dilemma from which they cannot disengage themselves. This is because of the mounting commando action by the fighters of the valiant Lebanese nationalist resistance. In view of this, the continuing clashes between the forces of the Palestinian revolution and the Amal Movement are an important factor that can only help the Zionist entity emerge from its dilemma and strengthen its aggressive positions in southern Lebanon.

The appeal stresses that, at a time when the Yemeni Council for Peace, Solidarity and People's friendship is drawing attention to these dangers and provocations against the brotherly Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the achivements of their national patriotic struggle, the duty dictated by the brotherly, militant relationship between our Yemeni people and the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples compels it to ask the parties concerned to halt this damaging bloodshed and to cease fire immediately. It calls on them to start a constructive, peaceful dialogue and to settle their problems in a brotherly and responsible spirit that takes account of the great dangers being faced by our progressive national struggle. It urges them to abandon death, destruction and the use of guns against each other and, instead, to level these guns at the hearts of the true enemy of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and all our Arab peoples, namely Israel, and to liberate our occupied territories in Palestine and southern Lebanon from its filth.

The Yemeni Council for Peace, Solidarity and People's Friendship directs a sincere appeal to the brothers in the Lebanese nationalist movement to lift the military siege imposed on the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and the south so that innocent people, including women, children and the elderly, can obtain food and treatment. This is a humanitarian obligation. It will help in finding peaceful solutions to the minor problems between the different parties and drawing up a political solution that satisfies all concerned.

In directing this appeal to the Lebanese and Palestinian brothers, the Yemeni council expresses the confidence of our Yemeni people -- who will continue loyally to support the national struggle of the two brotherly peoples -- that this appeal will receive a responsible answer from the brothers concerned. It hopes they will enter into prompt and serious negotiations to solve all their differences in a manner that will achieve the necessary conditions for strengthening unity in the joint struggle for steadfastness, as represented by Syria, the Lebanese nationalist movement, and the forces of the Palestinian revolution. Steadfastness is the true guarantee for countering the imperialist and Zionist plots aimed at asserting Zionist-imperialist influence in our Arab region and striking at these steadfast forces. This necessitates the mobilization of all sincere efforts to reinforce the unity of their national liberation struggle and strengthen their steadfastness against the common enemy, by confronting the Zionist enemy and his allies.

The rabid imperialist aggression against Syria and the attempt to impose political, diplomatic and other blockades have been truly reflected in the scale of the imperialist plot against Syria, aimed at making Syria bow to the U.S. capitulationist, conspiratorial designs that seek to deny legitimate Arab rights.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Supporters Arrested

JN281150 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 26 Nov 86 pp 1, 14

[Text] Aden — Security sources in the PDRY have announced the arrest of a group of supporters of former Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad that planned to blow up some government institutions in the Abyan Governorate. The sources said automatic weapons, as well as explosives hidden in tea pots, were found with the group which infiltrated into the country through the border.

Al-Ittihad has learned from state security sources that the group comprises four members: Khalid 'Abdallah Salim, Salim Ahmad Salih, Nizar Muhammad 'Ali, and Hasan Muhsin Hasan. The group will soon be put on trial. The sources said the group of saboteurs is the second such group to be arrested.

State security sources also told *Al-Ittihad* that members of the first group were arrested in Shabwah last month. They had infiltrated into the country with a group of citizens returning home several months after the general amnesty was issued.

QATAR

Amir Receives Message From PLO's 'Arafat

NC291126 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. It deals with regional developments and the attacks on Palestinian camps in Southern Lebanon.

The note was delivered by Yasin al-Sharif, the PLO's representative in Doha, during an audience with the amir at his office in Al-Dawhah Palace at 1100 today. Yasin al-Sharif also passed along 'Arafat's greeting to the amir and his appreciation of Qatar's support for the Palestinian cause.

SAUDI ARABIA

Spokesman Denies Saudi Role in U.S.-Iran 'Deal'

LD291852 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1809 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Riyadh, 29 Nov (SPA) — Commenting on the AP report, citing *The Times* of London, filed this morning, 29 November, which says Saudi Arabia played a role in opening the negotiations between Washington and Tehran concerning an Iranian-U.S. deal, a spokesman said Saudi Arabia has previously declared its firm denial of the rumors of some media services about Saudi Arabia's prior knowledge of this deal.

He added that such reports are ridiculous, because how could any country in the world know the secrets of this deal while some official quarters of the U.S. Administration and the Iranian authorities deny prior knowledge of its secrets until their official revelation through the media?

This clarification is made for the reader.

UAE

Iran's Lavasani Reiterates Stand to UAE Officials

LD300827 Tehran IRNA in English 0810 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 30, IRNA — The Islamic Republic of Iran's Foreign Ministry official Hoseyn Lavasani Saturday reiterated that the Iraqi ruler Saddam Hussayn's downfall was still Iran's main condition for ending the war imposed on Iran six years ago. He also said that peace and tranquility would return to the region only after Saddam's fall.

Speaking in a meeting with Deputy Prime Minister of the United Arab Emirates, Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad al-Nuhayyan, in Abu Dhabi, Lavasani stressed that Iran did not covet even an inch of the Iraqi territory.

Lavasani, who is the director general of the Afro-Arab Affairs Department, also said that since the beginning Saddam has been trying to involve other Persian Gulf states in the imposed war. To this end, Lavasani said, he has attacked economic and oil centers in Kuwait and United Arab Emirates several times.

He also cited the Iraqi attack on the aircraft carrying the late Algerian Foreign Minister Bin Yahya which led to his death, chasing the plane carrying the Kuwaiti amir's envoy to Iran, threatening civil aviation in Iran, and its recent two attacks on Abu al-Bakush oil platform in Abu Dhabi, as an open breach of law by the Baghdad regime. The Foreign Ministry official regretted that the regional countries had not shown any reaction so far to these inhuman acts of the Iraqi regime.

Stressing friendly relations between Iran and the U.A.E., Shaykh Hamdan hoped for their expansion.

Lavasani also announced Iran's support for the U.A.E. and other regional states against Iraqi threats. He stressed that overall cooperation among Persian Gulf countries was a must for peace and political stability in the region.

Meanwhile, Lavasani conferred with U.A.E. Defence Minister Shaykh Mohammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum Saturday. Lavasani talked with Al-Maktum on the aid certain countries in the region extended to the Iraqi regime. In response, the UAE defence minister emphasized the continued friendship between the two countries.

Lavasani is currently on a tour of the regional countries at the head of a delegation.

Better Relations With Iran

LD301617 Tehran IRNA in English 1435 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Nov. 30, IRNA — Ruler of Sharjah and member of the Supreme Council of Rulers of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Shaykh Sultan ibn Mohammad al-Qasimi emphasized on the need to increase Iran-UAE political contacts, here Sunday.

The Sharjah ruler made the remark in a meeting with visiting director-general of the Afro-Arab Department of Iran's Foreign Ministry Hoseyn Lavasani. He also expressed deep regret over the bombing of Abu al-Bakush offshore oil platform.

In response, Lavasani said that the Iraqi regime by having raided the Abu Dhabi oil platform proved to be the sole cause of tension in the region. He added, "The Persian Gulf will experience peace and tranquility when Saddam Husayn's Ba'thist regime is eliminated."

Lavasani also underlined the importance of further expanding relations between the Islamic Republic and the United Arab Emirates.

Minister Receives French Ambassador, Message

JN301252 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1140 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Nov (WAKH) — Rashid al-'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, has received a message from French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond on current developments in the region and issues of common interest to both countries.

Charles Crettian, French ambassador to the UAE, conveyed the message when he was received by Rashid al-'Abdallah in Abu Dhabi today.

Editorial on Respect for Territorial Integrity

JN281139 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 26 Nov 86 p 1

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] From the first day of its establishment, the UAE has categorically declared its respect for the safety, independence, and territorial integrity of all countries, especially neighboring countries. It has also declared its rejection of any attempt to undermine its territorial integrity and national independence. The UAE has announced its principles stem from the Islamic shari'ah and support all efforts to extinguish the fires of regional and world conflict.

Ever since the outbreak of the war between Iraq and Iran, the UAE has not spared any effort to end that destructive war, both by acting on its own and by cooperating and coordinating with fraternal Arab and Muslim states. The UAE declared its intentions, sympathetic to the two Muslim peoples, to seek to end the drain on men and materiel of the two warring Muslim states.

Regrettably, we are surprised now to find that the response to those good intentions, efforts, and clear stands was to hit our interests and to threaten the safety and security of our territory.

UAE leaders and officials have consistently warned of the consequences of any irresponsible action aimed at expanding the war. They called for containing the fire as a prelude to extinguishing it and urged all parties to deprive any foreign power of a pretext to intervene in the region. However, the flames of the war have burned neutral countries seeking to establish peace and to help the two belligerents resolve their conflict through negotiation and fraternal dialogue which our tolerant religion advocates.

The UAE, which respects the safety and territorial integrity of other states, equally rejects any attempt to commit aggression against its territory and interests and urges all parties to respect its reght to do so.

Oilfield Attack 'Invitation' for Intervention

JN281324 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 26 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Inadmissable Conduct"]

[Text] From the beginning of the Iraq-Iran war, the UAE stand was crystal clear: We have strong and firm ties with both warring parties, ties not subject to bargaining.

Hence the firm stand taken by the UAE, namely to strive with all means and to support all good endeavors to end a destructive war that would only weaken the ability of the Muslim world to resist the dangers threatening all Muslim countries; a war which benefits only arms merchants and enemies lying in wait for both Iraq and Iran as well as the entire Muslim world.

Just as the UAE continues to uphold its peaceful policy and is determined to continue its efforts to end the fighting without any bias, the UAE also affirms that it cannot accept that the reward for its calls for peace should be aggression against its property and territory and the killing of innocent people who enjoy its protection — as in the case of yesterday's attack on oil installations in the Abu al-Bukush oilfield. It is our right to warn those who committed such an aggression that we will take all measures to prevent its recurrence. Such aggression will not prevent us from continuing our efforts to stop the futile fighting between the two Muslim countries.

We have been warning since its outbreak that the war poses the threat of opening the way for foreign intervention in the Gulf. We fear the deliberate expansion of the war and the attempt to involve other parties in the war is an open invitation for such unwanted intervention. Let this aggression be the last mistake and let it be an incentive to intensify efforts to end the war.

Fraternal countries have been told of the details of the attack. These countries are expected to take a practical — and predetermined — stand on any aggression which may occur, for that is the most elementary rule of solidarity in the face of a threat which does not exclude anyone.

YAR

President Cables PDRY President on National Day

JN301031 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has sent a congratulatory cable to his brother Eng Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Politburo member and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in our southern part of the homeland, on the 19th anniversary of the independence of the southern part of the homeland.

The cable reads: It pleases me to send you and through you to our brothers in the southern part of the homeland, my sincerest congratuations on the occasion of the Yemeni people's celebration of Independence Day of the southern part of the homeland. Our Yemeni people who are celebrating this dear occasion are reaping the fruits of the great sacrifices they made for the sake of wrenching the freedom of the southern part from the claws of the hated colonialism and achieving their dearest aspirations. On this occasion, we reiterate our continued determination to achieve our Yemeni people's most sublime aspiration, which is the reunification of their land and people. I wish you continued good health and happiness and our unity efforts success and progress.

Mubarak Discusses Defense Pact, Peace Conference

NC301429 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Nov (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has called on all Arab countries to commit themselves to the Joint Arab Defense Pact. He asserted Egypt's Arab commitment in this respect. The president said: We have been accused of a lack of commitment to this pact. I am calling on them to pledge themselves to it. Egypt will not shirk its Arab obligations.

President Mubarak was responding to reporters' questions today on the extent of Egypt's commitment to the Joint Arab Defense pact, in the event that Iran carries out its threats to the Gulf countries.

Answering another question on the Iranian president's threats to Gulf countries assisting Iraq, Mubarak said: There are many threats, and anyone can bandy them about. This, he added, can only lead to calamity.

In his remarks, President Mubarak called for a halt to the ongoing war in Lebanon, describing it as a catastrophe for Lebanon and the entire Arab nation. He said that it is making current problems even more difficult. It is complicating the settlement of the Palestinian issue and exhausting the Arab countries' resources, he added. The president affirmed that it is not in the interest of Lebanon or its neighboring countries to continue this dreadful fighting, which can only lead to the total depletion of the country's resources and a halt to its development.

In his observations at the conclusion of his audiences at the Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace today, President Mubarak said that he hoped an international peace conference would be held, as it would resolve numerous problems in the region. Asked about the outcome of the visit to the United States by Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, the president stated: I instructed Marshal Abu Ghazalah to undertake this trip to discuss the issue of military debts. He added that the talks had been positive and that he expected a good outcome soon.

The president stated: I have received U.S. President Ronald Reagan's reply to my message, which was conveyed by Marshal Abu Ghazalah, but I am waiting for something in writing before I say anything about it.

President Mubarak was questioned about the contents of the message that Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister for cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development, will deliver to the ruler of Kuwait during his visit which began today, and about Egypt's view of the Islamic summit conference. He replied: We are still discussing the issue of the Islamic conference with a view to ensuring that it is successful and can produce positive results. He said that he had given Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd a personal message for the amir of Kuwait.

In his statements, the president declared that he would welcome a visit by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Egypt at any time. He said: Mr 'Arafat does not need an invitation from me. He can come here whenever he likes and I will welcome him to Egypt at any time.

President Mubarak was asked about his opinion regarding King Husayn's statement that the parties should go directly to an international conference, without any preparatory committee. He said that the question of a preparatory committee, or a committee to work out the details of an international confernece, is under discussion. There are some reservations about a preparatory conference, he said, and added that the discussions could produce good results. What matters is for the conference to be held, whether this is as a result of a preparatory committee or as a result of consultations and agreement among the states concerned. The important thing is to sit down at the negotiating table to find a solution for the chronic Palestinian issue.

Asked whether the situation regarding the peace issue has changed following the Alexandria meeting between President Mubarak and the Israeli prime minister, President Mubarak said: We are going ahead with the peace process. Shim'on Peres expressed the Israeli Government's opinion and not his own when he agreed to an international conference. He added: Peres was speaking for the Israeli Government when he talked about the conference. We consider the agreement to be a commitment on the part of Israel, despite some reservations expressed here and there.

Asked whether Egypt and Israel are in touch about this matter, President Mubarak said: Consultations are continuing between us and Israel and with all the parties concerned in the issue.

Responding to another question about the Israeli UN representative's rejection of an international conference, President Mubarak said: Let him say what he likes. I discussed this matter with the Israeli Government.

Mubarak Greets UN on Palestinian Solidarity Day

NC011041 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has declared that now is the time to intensify sincere efforts to break the vicious cycle of the Middle East dispute. The international community and the parties directly concerned must exert efforts to make 1987 the year of negotiations to achieve peace based on justice and the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights through the collective and responsible efforts of the United Nations, with the Security Council's permanent member-states playing a leading role. This can be achieved through the careful preparation of an international peace conference in the Middle East, to be attended by the PLO as an equal participant, directly concerned with the peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

This was stated in President Mubarak's message to the United Nations today on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. The message was read by Dr 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, Egypt's permanent UN representative, on President Mubarak's behalf during a ceremony marking this occasion at UN Headquarters in New York.

'Abd al-Majid, PLO Official Mark Solidarity Day

NC300610 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that the Palestinian issue remains the focal point of Egypt's strategy, as well as of its diplomatic efforts on both a regional and international level. This statement came in a speech Ambassador Wafa' Hijazi, the assistant foreign minister, read tonight at a meeting of the People's Assembly Committees on Arab and International Affairs and National Security, held to mark the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people.

In his speech, Dr 'Abd al-Majid affirmed Egypt's belief that a comprehensive and lasting Middle East peace requires a solution to the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. Egypt, he stated, is making constant and intensive efforts through regional and international contacts to provide an atmosphere conducive to peace. Egypt has been holding consultations to create a climate that would support convening an international conference on Middle East peace as soon as possible.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid also voiced Egypt's denunciation and condemnation of the criminal practices to which the Palestinian people are subjected in the West Bank and Jerusalem.

Addressing the same meeting, Nabil Sha'ath, political adviser to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, reported that the Israeli military command had established an operations room in northern Israel to monitor the camps war. Sha'ath referred to several regional and international developments of concern to the Palestinian problem: namely, Israel's nuclear buildup, the U.S. supply of arms to Iran via Israel, and Israel's building of settlements and the consequent displacement of Arabs living in the occupied territories. He affirmed that such developments will not intimidate the Palestinian people, adding that the armed struggle will not cease until Palestinian land is liberated.

Yasir 'Arafat's adviser emphasized that the PLO is still holding up an olive branch along with the rifle. It remains committed to the Cairo declaration [in which Yasir 'Arafat denounced terrorism]. Sha'ath said that the PLO will not go back on the Arab and international agreements that pertain to peace. He praised international legitimacy, calling for its translation into resolutions and measures that do not contradict the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Sha'ath affirmed that PLO relations with the various Arab parties are strategic ties. The PLO is not considering either freezing or abrogating them, but is instead working for their consolidation and improvement.

Ghali Expresses Support for Palestinians

NC290708 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The Arab Republic of Egypt is celebrating the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people today. To mark the occasion, Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, made a statement emphasizing that a lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East will bring security and stability to its peoples. However, this is impossible without a just settlement of the Palestinian issue that restores the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including that of self-determination.

Ghali declared that Egypt, which has spared no effort to support the Palestinian cause, will continue its work to bring about a fair and all-embracing solution to the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian question. He noted that Israel's ongoing occupation of Arab territories in the West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan, as well as its insistence on a policy of annexing land by force, constitutes a violation of the UN's charter and resolutions. It also serves as an obstacle to stability in the Middle East. He urged Israel to end its occupation of Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, to renounce its policy of expansion and settlement, and to abandon its repressive measures against civilians.

In conclusion, Dr Ghali appealed to Israel to take steps that would foster trust and create a climate appropriate for an international peace conference attended by all parties concerned, including the PLO.

Ghali Interviewed on Lome Conference Topics

JN290909 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 26 Nov 86 p 4

[Interview with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, by unidentified reporter in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] You recently attended the French-African summit conference in Lome, the capital of Togo. Can you shed light on the background of this conference and the difference between this conference and other Francophone summit conferences?

[Ghali] The Lome summit conference, which convened 13-15 November, was the 13th conference in the series of French-African summit conferences. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Reports mentioned that the Chadian issue was discussed in detail at the conference, particularly in light of the recent Libyan forces' attacks on northern areas of Chad. What was the upshot of these discussions?

[Ghali] It is only natural to give such attention to the Chadian problem, whether on the level of heads of state and governments or heads of delegations that particiapted in the conference during the deliberations or during bilateral meetings held on the fringes of the conference. However, we cannot say that most of the conference was devoted to the discussion of the problem because all the conferees, without exception, were in agreement on the need to support President Hissein Habre and his legitimate regime in Chad against all Libyan attempts to harm Chad's independence and sovereignty. They also condemned Al-Qadhdhafi's hostile actions and his recurrent aggressions against civilians in the villages of northern Chad, and they called on Libya to end its occuaption and withdraw its forces from Chad.

[Reporter] What about Egypt's stand?

[Ghali] Egypt has always had a principled and explicit stand on the Chadian problem in line with the principles contained in the UN and OAU Charters and their resolutions on this subject. Egypt has always supported the legitimate regime in Chad, the attainment of national reconciliation, and the principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries. Egypt also supports the territorial integrity of Chad and views the forcible occupation of its territory as illegal. I held a lengthy meeting with Chadian president Hissein Habre on the fringes of the Lome conference and he briefed me on the recent developments in his country and on his persistent attempts to seek a peaceful solution to the problem in the context of the OAU resolutions. However, these attempts did not succeed in view of Al-Qadhdhafi's stand and his insistence on continuing to occupy a third of the Chadian territory, not to mention his recurrent aggressions against the Chadian people in the north and the massacres and mass extermination of the people in these areas.

I delivered a message to President Habre from President Mubarak reiterating Egypt's support for and solidarity with the Chadian people and for their efforts to safeguard their independence and sovereignty and attain national unity in the context of the legitimacy represented by President Habre's regime. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Were there any other political topics on the agenda of the conference?

[Ghali] One of the most important characteristics of the conference was that its agenda was not fixed. Any topic the conferees belived should be discussed in view of its importance was listed on the agenda. Besides the Chadian problem and South Africa, there were deliberations on several other political topics, chief among which was the problem of international terrorism. The conferees highlighted the gravity of this phenomenon and the perils it poses to the African Continent's security and stability. The conferees emphasized the need to confront it through decisive measures and specific steps. The conferees also pointed a finger of accusation at the countries that stand behind these operations — there being no need to name them — and called for exposing them and their schemes to undermine the security and stability of other countries. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Receives Ecuadoran Foreign Minister

NC301019 Cairo MENA in English 1000 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, Nov 30 (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak received this morning the foreign minister of Ecuador, Edgar Teran, who is visiting Cairo.

The meeting was attended by State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali and Ecuador's ambassador.

Edgar Teran had arrived in Cairo on Wednesday on a few days' visit.

Communique Issued on Visit

NC301907 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Nov (MENA) — Egypt and Ecuador have emphasized the need to hold an international conference on peace in the Middle East that would be attended by all the parties concerned in order to open the way to a comprehensive and just solution for the region. Such a solution would ensure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own state.

In a joint communique issued at the conclusion of the visit to Egypt by Edgar Teran, Ecuadoran minister for foreign affairs, the two states called for an end to all forms of violence in Lebanon. This is needed in order to create the necessary conditions for Lebanon to exercise its sovereignty, political independence, and territorial integrity in accordance with UN resolutions.

The two states also expressed their extreme concern at the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war. They appealed to the two sides to cease hostilities and to begin negotiations to achieve a peaceful solution to their conflict.

In the joint communique, Egypt and Ecuador affirmed their support for the efforts of the Contadora group and all other organizations to find a peaceful settlement for the region's conflict in accordance with international law. The two states strongly condemned the policy of apartheid and stressed the need to increase international efforts to eradicate this policy in all its forms. The two states also expressed their full support for the Namibian people's right to independence. In this regard, they called for a speedy and unconditional implementation of the UN General Assembly's Resolution 435.

The two states affirmed their countries' adherence to the UN Charter and the principles of international law, particularly those pertaining to nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries, the people's right to self-determination, the illegitimacy of occupying territories by force, and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means.

Egypt and Ecuador vehemently condemned international terrorism. Ecuador expressed its support for President Husni Mubarak's initiative calling for the convening of an international conference to discuss the phenomenon of international terrorism.

The two states reiterated their adherence to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. They agreed to coordinate their efforts to bolster this movement, to enhance the effectiveness of its role in serving world peace and economic development, and to preserve its firmly established principles.

The two states expressed their concern about the continued arms race. They called for further efforts to achieve progress in the area of disarmament. They urged countries to allocate the large part of their budgets now earmarked for arms and other instruments of destruction to development, progress, and construction instead.

Both states agreed to expand the powers of the joint Egyptian-Ecuadoran Committee to include the coordination of stands at international forums, as well as to cover judicial cooperation. They also agreed to convene the committee for its first session as soon as possible.

Dr Edgar Teran expressed his appreciation and gratitude for the friendship and hospitality shown by the Egyptian Government and people. He invited Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, to visit Ecuador, and Dr Ghali accepted the invitation. A date for the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Following the signing of the joint communique, Dr Ghali said that the talks had yielded an identity of views on various international issues, particularly those pertaining to the settlement of conflicts by peaceful means, [words indistinct] the possibility of achieving economic and social development. They also agreed to bolster the Nonaligned Movement and to work to ensure that its firmly established principles are preserved.

Dr Ghali welcomed the accession of new Latin states to the Nonaligned Movement, saying: Egypt believes that this will enrich and promote this organization.

AL-AHRAM on Reagan Attempt to 'Woo' U.S. People

NC010552 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2300 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Nov (MENA) — The *Al-Ahram* newspaper says that the mistake committed by the U.S. Administration with regard to secretly smuggling arms to Tehran in the view of the general public is its persistence in courting danger.

The paper notes that this issue has aroused confusion, concern, and even fear for the personal comfort of the average American.

In the commentary appearing in its Monday edition, the paper asserts that this fact has reduced the degree of the American citizen's sympathy. With this mistake, the paper adds, President Reagan is borrowing from his asset of popular support only to waste it in the sand without having a dire need to do so.

According to the paper, President Reagan's current problem is that he has exploited his good popular image and stuck with his foreign policy to the extent that his sentimental advantage is now in jeopardy.

Al-Ahram notes that the U.S. Administration has helped Iraq and Iran simultaneously. It has furnished Iraq with satellite pictures of sensitive Iranian positions so that they may be accurately attacked. It has also furnished Iran with weapons that can reach the heart of Baghdad. Such moves not only risk a continuation of the war, the paper affirms, but also an escalation of the types of weapons used in it and the subsequent involvement of the Soviet Union. There is also the risk of becoming embroiled in another conflict like that of the Vietnamese and Korean wars.

Al-Ahram says that the U.S. Presidency will use all the political tricks at its disposal to ride out the crisis of this secret arms deal to Iran. The U.S. President tried to woo a public which has been shocked at least four or five times since the beginning of this crisis when he said: The subject of Iran should not keep Americans from addressing important economic issues.

The paper adds that Reagan is banking on his economic success in view of the fact that the American people are known to care more for their livelihood than for foreign policy. This is why President Reagan has turned to economic issues in an attempt to woo the sympathy of the people, which he has begun to lose, *Al-Ahram* concludes.

King Hassan II Receives Message From Mubarak

NC281922 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1905 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Rabat, 28 Nov (MENA) — King Hassan I of Morocco received a message from President Husni Mubarak today. Moroccan Foreign Minister Dr Abdellatif Filali received the message during a meeting with Dr Muhammad Munir Zahran, head of the Egyptian Interests Section in Rabat.

Al-Sharif Leaves for Khartoum 30 Nov

NC300755 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0705 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 30 Nov (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif left Cairo for Khartoum early this morning on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of Sudanese Information Minister Muhammad Tawfiq.

In a departure statement, Al-Sharif said that he is returning the visit to Egypt of Muhammad al-Hassan 'Abdallah Yasin, member of the Sudanese State Council, who met with Presidnet Husni Mubarak. Al-Sharif described his trip to Sudan as a step toward strengthening brotherly relations between Egypt and Sudan on the political and informational levels.

Al-Sharif said he will hold a meeting this morning with Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council, to whom he will deliver a verbal message from his brother Husni Mubarak. The message deals with the situation and problems of the region, as well as with bilateral relations between the two brotherly peoples. [passage omitted]

Economic Protocol Discussed With Soviets

NC291420 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1310 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 29 Nov (MENA) — Economic talks between members of Egyptian and Soviet delegations resumed here today. They discussed the rules governing next year's trade and economic cooperation protocol and the proposed solutions for pending bilateral problems. The ad hoc committee charged with preparing the new protocol examined the most important commodities it covers, and the possibility of increasing the volume of trade it provides for. The new protocol is expected to be signed on Monday. An official source stated that both parties have come up with appropriate formulas for the settlement of certain bilateral difficulties, with emphasis on financial matters.

The Soviet group will leave Cairo on Tuesday after a 1-week visit.

SFRY Official Arrives With Economic Delegation

NC010750 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Dec (MENA) — Dr Radoje Kontic, vice president of the SFRY Montenegro Republic Executive Council, arrived in Cairo early this morning, leading an economic delegation on a 5-day visit to Egypt.

In an arrival statement, Dr Kontic said he would hold talks with Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, on means of promoting bilateral relations and expanding the volume of trade and industrial exchange between the two countries. He added that the delegation's members would also meet with the ministers of economy and electricity to discuss a number of joint ventures and ways to overcome the difficulties faced in implementing these projects. The Yugoslav official added that the Egyptian-SFRY joint committee meets periodically to intensify all fields of cooperation. He pointed out that a cooperation protocol between the two countries in the fields of economy, agriculture, industry, and electricity would be signed with Dr Kamal al-Janzuri on Thursday.

Sidqi Announces Cabinet Committee Heads

NC292105 Cairo MENA in English 2010 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, Nov 29 (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi today issued a decision on forming the cabinet ministerial committees, namely the Higher Committee on Policies and Economic and Financial Affairs under Dr Sidki, the Production and Production Services Committee under Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, the Social Services Committee under Dr 'Amal 'Uthman, minister of social affairs, and the Legislative Committee under Counsellor Mamduh 'Attiyah, minister of justice.

Proposed Budget Cuts Behind Cabinet Dismissal

PM011029 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 19 Nov 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Sultan Abu 'Ali's Report Brought Down the Cabinet"]

[Text] Highly placed government sources have confirmed that the direct cause of the dismissal of Dr 'Ali Lutfi's cabinet and the exclusion of [former Economy and Foreign Trade Minister] Sultan Abu 'Ali from the new cabinet was a report submitted by Sultan Abu 'Ali. In that report Abu 'Ali made proposals for reducing the deficit in the state's general budget in response to the IMF's demands. The report proposed a 50-percent cut in armed forces allocations and a 25-percent cut in presidential office allocations.

Dr 'Ali Lutfi approved Sultan Abu 'Ali's proposals, submitted them to the presidency, and was promptly dismissed.

AL-AHALI Chief Editor on Constitutional Changes

JN291145 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 29 Nov 86 p 22

[Interview with Husayn 'Abd al-Raziq, chief editor of the Cairo weekly *Al-Ahali* and member of the General Secretariat of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party, by Muhammad 'Ali 'Ismat in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] ['Ismat] Various opposition groups, probably most of all the Al-Wafd Party, have recently intensified their calls for amendements to certain articles of Egypt's constitution. How far would the grouping go along with amending the constitution?

['Abd al-Raziq] The present constitution has many advantages and disadvantages. On the whole, two trends have emerged regarding changing or amending the constituion. The first would have certain articles of the constitution amended, a position we have long held. For instance, we have called for striking out provisions giving the president the right to take certain measures and called for putting them to a referendum, and for correcting other provisions that are considered drawbacks in the constitution. The second trend would have the constitution scrapped altogether, and a new constituent body formed to draft a new one. Frankly speaking, we are absolutely opposed to this call. This is because, given the existing political balance and electoral system, taking the second option would eventually empty the present constitution of all its advantages, specifically the society's assets, which have safeguarded whatever has remained of the progressive social advances made during the 'Abd al-Nasir era, like free education and public sector control of Egyptian economy. [passage omitted]

['Ismat] How do you explain the ongoing grinding press battles between the NDP and Al-Wafd Party?

['Abd al-Raziq] The question is very simple. Very briefly, the Al-Wafd Party sees itself as a substitute for the NDP on the social level. The social forces supporting the NDP may give more support to Al-Wafd because, being out of office and without authority, Al-Wafd is not held responsible for the blunders of corruption. Hence, Al-Wafd is working to be an immediate rather than a future substitute for the NDP, which alarms the ruling NDP. This is because Al-Wafd is competing with the NDP on a common level without making the mistakes every ruling party does. Add to that the mistakes the NDP has committed. The battle between the two sides intensified, especially after the NDP was surprised that the Al-Wafd Party, which had long taken care to distinguish between the institution of the presidency and the NDP, suddenly put the two in one basket and proposed a constituent body to change the constitution. The NDP then stupidly engaged in an uncalled-for battle with Al-Wafd. Had the NDP waited a little, statements by the Al-Wafdists about the constituent body would have died a natural death.

['Ismat] Relations between the presidency in Egypt and the grouping have of late been chilly, and there are signs of hostility between the two sides. What do you have to say about that?

['Abd al-Raziq] It has to be made clear that President Mubarak is both president of the republic and head of the NDP. We have always maintained a dialogue with him as president of the

republic and will continue to do so, both when we agree and disagree. We cannot just turn our backs on the state machinery. As a political party, we are entitled to seek power. We engage those in office in dialogue on matters on which we may agree or disagree, a position we have held and adhered to since 1981. With regard to President Mubarak as head of the NDP, we are against him in every respect because we completely reject the NDP policies. Let me point out, however, that we gave President Mubarak a chance in his first years in office to ease himself out of the burdensome legacy he had been bequeathed by President Al-Sadat. Now 5 years after he came to office, we have every right to call President Mubarak to account on everything. President Mubarak is now the decision maker and is no longer constrained by anything from the al-Sadat legacy.

['Ismat] All the same, Mr 'Abd al-Raziq, President Mubarak has said that he will not make any illegal or unconstitutional decision against any party, which means that he will refrain from taking the kind of nervous and hostile measures President al-Sadat used to take against you and opposition groups. What do you think?

['Abd al-Raziq] I take this to be a blatant threat. When the president says he will not take any actions gainst us outside the provisions of the law and the constitution, he is, in effect, threatening us with arrest, party disbandment, and so forth. Some of the laws governing political life in Egypt are derived from Mussolini's fascism, and others are in obvious violation of the constitution. I would like to point out that President al-Sadat invoked the law in dealing with his opponents, and it is a matter of deep regret that these laws are still in force.

Islamic Groups Win University Elections

JN291026 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 25 Nov 86 p 27

[Text] Cairo — *Al-Anba'* — The Islamic groups have won the student union elections at Cairo, Alexandria, and Al-Minya Universities despite the protest demonstrations by students at Cairo and Al-Zaqaziq Universities. The Islamic groups won all the union seats in the faculties of medicine at the three universities, in addition to the faculties of communications, politics, economy, engineering, physiotherapy, law, science, and antiquities at Cairo University.

Saddam Husayn Congratulates SFRY President

JN290929 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Nov (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has congratulated SFRY President Sinan Hasani on his country's national day. The congratulatory cable, which the president sent today on this occasion, says:

It is a great pleasure to send to your excellency, on behalf of Iraq and in my own name, our heartfelt congratulations, wishing you good health and happiness, the friendly SFRY people further progress, and the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries continuous growth and development.

'Aziz Sends Messages to ICO, Nonaligned Movement

JN301122 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Nov (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has sent messages to the ICO secretary general and to the foreign minister of Zimbabwe, who is the present chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. The messages explain the Zionist entity's official statements, which confirm the arms cooperation between the Zionist entity and the Iranian regime. The two messages explained that what is being revealed about the scandal of Israeli and U.S. arms deals to Iran and the contacts between them confirms the credibility of the Iraqi Government's view. It also gives an official and documented character to a fact that has existed for years, exposes Iranian collusion with Zionism and imperialism, and reveals the Iranian regime's true nature of charlatanism and deception and the false slogans it makes within the ICO and Nonaligned Movement. Tariq 'Aziz called for distributing these messages among the member-states.

Sends Message to Arab League

JN301118 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Nov (INA) — Iraq has asked the Arab League General Secretariat to consider the official statements of the U.S. Administration and the Zionist entity on arms cooperation between Israel and the Iranian regime as official documents. It also called for keeping them as records at the Arab League and distributing them among the member-states.

This came in a message Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, sent to Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. He called for adopting appropriate measures to confront the dangers of this cooperation, which has become a fact confirmed by official statements, and to expose its hostile objectives aimed at fragmenting and weakening the Arab nation and preventing it from developing and progressing. Tariq 'Aziz also warned those cooperating with the Iranian regime from continuing this cooperation since insistence on this would mean that they willingly and intentionally support the Zionist-imperialist alliance that is hostile to the Arab nation, after the Iranian regime's ugly face has been exposed.

Awqaf Minister Urges Iran's Expulsion From ICO

JN281336 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Nov (INA) — Iraqi Awqaf Minister 'Abdallah Fadil has called for expelling Iran from the ICO for having an alliance with Zionism, the enemy of Muslims, which is occupying holy Jerusalem and tampering with Islamic sanctities in Palestine and killing and evicting Palestinians.

In a statement to INA today, Fadil demanded that the subject of arms cooperation between the Zionist entity and the Iranian regime be included on the agenda of the Islamic summit conference scheduled to be held in Kuwait on 26 January. He explained that courteousness toward the Khomeyni regime by some Islamic governments, as well as their silence on this regime's charlatanism and violation of Islamic religious principles and teachings and their silence about its resorting to the United States and the Zionist entity to receive arms and equipment to fight a Muslim country and member of the ICO, will encourage this regime to continue its war of aggression.

The Awqaf minister pointed out that Iraq submitted several documents confirming arms cooperation between Tel Aviv and Tehran from the beginning of the war. The documents also affirmed the existence of suspect ties and meetings between Zionist and Iranian officials to consolidate this cooperation. He said the Zionist entity's leaders well realize Iraq is the largest Arab military power threatening their illegitimate presence on Palestinian territory. Hence, he added, they supplied the Tehran rulers with arms and equipment in an attempt to weaken this Arab power on which the Arabs and Muslims pin high hopes to liberate the holy land of Palestine.

Fadil asserted that the dirty arms cooperation operation among the United States, the Zionist entity, and the Iranian regime places leaders, scientists, and men of thought before their historical and religious responsibilities to take a decisive stand against those violating religion and trading with false slogans.

Concluding his statement, Fadil said that Iranian Muslims, ulema, and men of religion, after this exposure of the alliance between the Zionists and the Iranian regime's henchmen, are urged to raise their voices to denounce this immoral cooperation and to expose the charlatans and jugglers.

National Assembly Issues Statement on Arms Deal

JN301643 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1508 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Nov (INA) — The Iraqi National Assembly today called on all Arab and Islamic Parliamentarian councils and bodies, the Nonaligned Movement countries and parliaments, and the international parliamentary bodies to condemn the Iranian-Israeli-U.S. military cooperation in order to achieve the joint objectives epitomized by the struggle of these countries. This came in a statement after the Assembly's session today during which the assembly discussed the officially documented facts regarding the U.S.-Israeli-Iranian contacts involving U.S. arms supplies to the Iranian regime through the Zionist entity which effectively contributed to this issue.

The National Assembly affirmed in its statement that the political scandals which were unveiled represent a very dirty and mean game that should be strongly condemned by all the good, peace-loving forces in the world. It said the United States has repeatedly announced Iran is the aggressor that insists on continuing the war and threatening Iraq's safety and security as well as that of those in the entire region. The United States once said that a decision not to supply Iran with weapons and military equipment was the best way to pressure it and get it to change its intransigent position.

The Assembly added that previous announcements by U.S. officials contradict the recent policies of the U.S. Administration against Iraq and the Arab nation, a fact which shook the credibility of the U.S. at a time when Iraq maintained normal, balanced relations based on mutual respect and joint interests with the United States.

The statement affirms that the National Assembly cannot accept the U.S. Administration's justifications for shipping military equipment to Iran because such shipments will strengthen the Iranian war machine and prolong the aggressive war that the Iranian regime insists on continuing, threatening Iraq's security and safety and that of the region. The statement adds that the Assembly is fully aware of why the U.S. Administration did not refer to the Israeli role when the dirty game and its dimensions were revealed, and why the concerned parties in the United States and the Zionist entity were compelled to reveal Israel's role after the disclosure of the lowly political and ethical plot against Iraq and the Arab nation.

The Assembly added that since the beginning of the Iranian regime's threats and its armed aggression on 4 September, 1980, Iraq has been aware that this regime maintains suspected links to the Zionist enemy and that there is a joint objective against the Arab regime, explaining that this has been proven by the officially documented dirty game endorsed by the announcements and statements made by concerned parties both in the United States and the Zionist entity.

The statement adds that the Iraqi people have never doubted the nature and behavior of the Iranian regime's leaders represented by charlatanism, lies, hypocrisy, and opportunism. And it affirms that the Iraqi people, who have offered great sacrifices in the fateful battle against the reacist Iranian Persian aggression in defense of the safety and security of Iraq and the Arab nation,as well as their values, honor, and cultural heritage, will not be affected by the dirty game in the world policy.

The Assembly also affirmed that the Iraqi people believe that all the good, peace-loving forces in the world, as well as all of the peoples who struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and racism support Iraq in its just battle. At the end, the statement stresses that, in compliance with the principles of struggle for the sake of peace, independence, and liberation, Iraq draws attention to the need to disclose Israeli-Iranian cooperation and its dangers to the region's security and peace.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communiques

Communique No 2,462

JN281746 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,462 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant forces have continued their combat activities inflicting further losses on the Iranian-Zionist regime. A roundup of our activities for last night and today follows:

1. The enemy tried to push groups of its personnel in an attempt to approach the positions of our units in the VII Army Corps sector, but the bravery and vigilance of our hero fighters prevented the enemy from achieving its evil objectives. These groups were pounded with all types of weapons and the majority of the enemy personnel was destroyed while the rest was forced to flee. Shouts of help were heard among the enemy soldiers. In other areas of the same sector one of our units downed an enemy drone, destroyed a number of infantry positions, and set one vehicle on fire. Blessed be the men of the heroic VII Army Corps.

2. With bravery and high morale, the men of the III Army Corps in the east of the Al-Basrah sector continued to deal blows to the enemy units inflicting on them the following losses: killing 24 enemy soldiers; wounding others; damaging an armored personnel carrier and a large vehicle; setting an ammunition depot on fire; destroying 4 infantry positions; and halting the enemy's engineering works.

3. One of our units in the II Army Corps central sector attacked the enemy positions opposite it; killed and wounded a number of the enemy soldiers; destroyed a number of the firing positions; and returned safely to its positions. In another area in the same sector, 10 enemy personnel were killed, and 1 machine gun, 2 infantry positions, and 1 ammunition dump were destroyed.

4. Six enemy soldiers were killed and others were wounded in the VI Army Corps sector east of Tigris.

5. In the I Army Corps, northern sector, one enemy vehicle was damaged. One RPG-7 launcher and a quantity of equipment were seized by one of our patrols in the V Army Corps northern sector.

6. The forces of the clique of charlatans ruling in Iran shelled the residential areas in Basra and Al-Qurnah with long-range artillery wounding one civilian and damaging a popular cafe.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 November 1986

Communique No 2,463

JN291738 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,463 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The results of the activities of our victorious Armed Forces for last night and today are as follows:

1. To inflict further losses upon the Zionist Khomeynites, units of the valiant III Army Corps selected enemy targets in the east of the Al-Basrah sector and pounded them heavily using artillery, tanks, and mortars, and destroyed a large number of infantry positions and weapons, setting them on fire; killing approximately 30 scoundrels in one of the positions and wounding others; as well as destroying several vehicles in that position. The enemy was seen evacuating casualties.

Our heroic soldiers, in another part of the same sector, attacked an enemy position killing all of its men. The enemy was seen evacuating the dead.

Four infantry positions were destroyed in another part of the same sector, and several scoundrels in these positions were killed. Others fled in retreat while columns of smoke were rising from their positions.

One mortar, one heavy machine gun, and several other infantry positions in several other parts of the same sector were also destroyed, and one vehicle was damaged. God bless the soldiers of the heroic III Army Corps.

2. Our units in the VII Army Corps intensified their concentrated blows on enemy positions facing them using various weapons. They killed seven enemy soldiers, destroyed several infantry positions and an observation post, and set one ammunition dump on fire.

3. Our units in the IV Army Corps reconnoitered an enemy force estimated at 30 Khomeynite aggressors in the east of the Maysan sector facing them, attacked them, and killed or wounded a number of them. The enemy was seen evacuating his casualties.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 November 1986

Communique No 2,464

JN301718 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,464 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Last night and today our triumphant forces continued to inflict further losses on the Zionist Iranian regime as follows:

1. Two units from our valiant forces in the II Army Corps central sector, supported by artillery and tank fire, carried out two raids on enemy positions, killing or wounding some enemy soldiers and destroying some infantry positions. The enemy personnel were heard shouting for help. The two units returned safely to base. In other parts of this sector, seven enemy soldiers were killed, four were wounded, and a heavy-caliber machine gun emplacement was destroyed.

2. Our brave units artillery and tanks on the VII Army Corps front opened strong fire at various times against selected enemy targets, inflicting losses on the rascal Khomeyniite troops and equipment and destroying a number of gun emplacements. Elsewhere in this sector, an enemy soldier was killed and a machine gun emplacement was destroyed with its men.

3. One vehicle was destroyed and another was damaged in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

4. The vicious enemy shelled residential areas in Al-'Uzayr and Khurmal with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 November 1986

2 Ba'thist 'Agents' Reportedly Killed in Baghdad

LD291622 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Nov 86

[text] According to the Central News Unit, the Islamic Amal Organization of Iraq has announced that two agents of the Iraqi regime, Abu Salim and Mahir Jum'ah, known agents of the Ba'thist Party and the intelligence organization of the Iraqi regime, were ambushed in two separate operations by Muslim revolutionaries in Baghdad and Kadhimayn, and were killed.

According to this report, Abu Salim, an intelligence major of the Iraqi regime, was attacked in (Ziyumah) district in Baghdad, and Mahir Jum'ah was attacked during another operation in Shuyukh district in Kadhimayn. Both were killed.

Finance Minister on 1987 General Budget Goals

JN301130 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Nov (INA) — Iraqi Finance Minister Hisham Hasan Tawfiq has affirmed that the new general budget for 1987 will pay special attention to providing and facilitating all the necessary means to promote and reinforce the fighting capabilities of the Iraqi Armed Forces in order to ensure their readiness to crush any aggressive Iranian attempt.

In a statement to *Al-Jumhuriyah* published today, the minister said that the aforementioned budget also paid special attention to the issue of developing Iraq's economic capabilities and continuing the process of building a developed modern society. It also gave priority to allocating funds for this purpose. The Iraqi minister indicated that next year's budget will provide the necessary requirements for machines, equipment, transport means and vehicles, and buildings and maintenance for them in a scientific method to increase their production and prolong their active lives. He explained that part of the budget also paid attention to securing the requirements for promoting the scientific and technological process in Iraq, subsidizing essntial food prices, and paying attention to health and education.

The minister stressed the need to avoid depending solely on oil resources in funding present expenditure in the budget. He said that, despite the important role of these oil resources in providing the necessary funds for economic development, dependence on a single resource, to such a large extent, threatens the country's economic process and weakens its ability to face crises. He said Iraq adopted all the necessary measures to develop the other productive economic sectors, especially the agricultural and industrial sectors, as well as the mining and mineral extraction sectors, including oil extraction to reduce dependence on oil resources.

Al-Rifa'i Urges Confrontation of Iranian 'Onslaught'

JN301823 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Commenting on the threats which Iran has recently directed to the fraternal countries that are members of the GCC, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has stated to the *Jordanian News Agency* that the Jordanian Government considers the recent Iranian threats a new provocative act by Iran against the Arab nation and that any threat to or aggression against a fraternal Arab country is an aggression against the entire Arab nation. The prime minister appealed to the Arab countries to be committed to the collective Arab defense pact. He added that the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, under the leadership of King Husayn, will not hesitate to do its utmost in order to carry out its pan-Arab duty and commitment toward its sisters, the Arab countries, to confront the Iranian onslaught that threatens the security of the Gulf states and the whole Arab entity.

At the end of his statement, the prime minister called for putting an end to the ongoing fighting among brothers in Lebanon. He said the enemies of the Arab nation are the only side that benefits from this fighting.

Richard Armitage Arrives in Amman 29 Nov

JN291635 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Amman — U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage arrived in Amman today on an official visit to Jordan to last several days during which he will meet a number of senior officials.

Armitage and his delegation were received by Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; the chief of staff; a number of his aides; the Royal Air Force commander; the Jordanian military attache in Washington; the U.S. ambassador in Amman; and a number of the embassy staff.

Army Chief Receives Soviet Military Delegation

JN261435 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Amman — Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, received in his office this morning a Soviet military delegation under General (Chanko). The commander in chief met with the delegation in the presence of Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Talib and the Soviet military charge d'affaires in Amman. The delegation arrived in Amman yesterday.

Crown Prince Hasan Returns to Amman 29 Nov

JN292054 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] King Husayn welcomed Crown Prince Hasan and Princess Tharwat when they returned home this evening following visits to Switzerland, Morocco, and the Netherlands. The prime minister,the chief chamberlain, the Armed Forces commander in chief, the chief justice, a number of senior officials, and the Swiss ambassador in Amman also received them.

His highness opened the work of the Islamic-Christian dialogue conference held in Geneva on 17 November. He also participated in delivering the Agha Khan awards for Islamic architecture at a ceremony held in the city of Agadier. Moroccan Crown Prince Muhammad ibn al-Hassan also participated.

In the Netherlands, his highness delivered a speech at the economic and financial administration institute at the Hague on the political economics of integrated development in Europe and the Middle East at the invitation of the institute's club.

King Cables SFRY's Hasani on Independence Day

JN291445 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] King Husayn has sent a cable to SFRY President Sinan Hasani congratulating him in his own name and on behalf of the people and Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the SFRY Independence Day. The king also wished his excellency good health and happiness and the friendly SFRY people further progress and prosperity.

Subcommittee Formed To Implement West Bank Plan

JN290848 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
29 Nov 86 pp 1, 17

[By Ahmad Zughaylat]

[Text] Amman — The prime minister has decided to form a subcommittee from the Higher Committee for the Occupied Territory Affairs to implement the occupied territory development program. 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister and minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs, will chair this subcommittee, and the ministers of occupied territories affairs, industry and trade, planning, and finance, as well as the occupied territories affairs under secretary will act as members.

The subcommittee will be in charge of specifying the projects requiring implementation in the development program sectors and their timetable in accordance with the priorities dictated by the public welfare and in light of the available funds, both loans and grants.

The subcommittee will also be in charge of preparing a comprehensive study on the economic feasibility of projects and will supervise the implementation of the development program through the concerned official and private bodies, follow up the implementation of projects, and specify the channels of contact among the state organs in order to inspect tangible accomplishments and expenditures.

It has been decided to give the subcommittee a chance to seek the help of ministries and official institutions and departments in order to avoid the obstacles that it may encounter in implementing the occupied territory plan.

216,000 Dinars Disbursed to West Bank Sectors

JN010854 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
1 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — *Sawt Al-Sha'b* — The Council of Ministers has agreed to disburse 216,000 dinars from funds allocated to support the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the West Bank to several sectors there.

50,000 dinars will be disbursed to the Arab medical science colleges in Jerusalem, 45,000 dinars to private schools in Jerusalem, 42,000 dinars to the doctors' union and program for employing doctors, 25,000 dinars to the Jerusalem Awqaf Directorate, 3,000 dinars to the Orthodox Charity Home for the Handicapped, 1,000 dinars to the blacksmiths' union in Nabulus, and 50,000 dinars to the Secondary Industrial School in Jerusalem.

JORDAN TIMES Publishes Draft Budget Figures

JN010753 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
1 Dec 86 p 1

[By Samir Ghawi]

[Text] Amman — Parliament this week will begin debating the 1987 budget, which, for the first time in the history of Jordan, surpasses JD 1 billion.

Approved at a special session the Cabinet held on Saturday, the budget was forwarded on Sunday to Parliament, in accordance with the time limit stipulated by law, for deliberations and approval.

The fiscal 1987 budget envisages total spending at JD 1,018,700,00, up 10 per cent from last year's JD 923.7 million.

Of the projected amount, JD 585,100,00 will be earmarked for recurring expenditures and JD 433,600,000 for capital and developmental spending compared to JD 563.8 million and JD 359.9 million respectively allocated in 1986.

Revenues were estimated to total JD 979,100,000 compared to JD 787.9 million in 1986.

The budget projects local revenues to amount to JD 586,000,000 while anticipating the difference of JD 393,100,000 to come from aid and loans.

For 1986, local revenues were expected to be JD 497.9 million while grants and credits were anticipated at JD 253 million. however, official sources estimated what was actually received as financial aid in 1986 at JD 150 million.

Estimated at JD 39.6 million, the 1987 budget deficit exceeds the 1986 gap by JD 2 million. It is expected that the shortfall will be covered through improved earnings, higher levels of borrowings or aid and a 'positive cost-cutting' surplus.

Capital and developmental expenditures were increased by 18.5 per cent (or JD 171.9 million) over 1986 spending which amounted to JD 261.7 million.

Recurrent spending in the 1987 budget was only raised by 3.8 per cent (or JD 21.3 million).

Following are major allocations that were included in the budget for recurring expenditures:

— JD 180 million to the Civil Service Departments;

— JD 252.5 million to the Armed Forces;

— JD 152.7 million for other expenditures, mainly;

a) JD 3 million to refugee schemes and to bolster steadfastness programmes;

b) JD 4 million to subsidise basic agricultural products;

c) JD 23 million to repay interest on local loans;

e) JD 44.2 million to repay interest on foreign loans;

f) JD 47 million for the Pension Fund and related reimbursements;

g) JD 3.5 million for the Social Security Corporation;

h) JD 9 million for general expenditures;

i) JD 18 million to support public institutions.

The capital and developmental spending was allocated as follows:

— JD 66.1 million to repay maturing loan installments and other foreign obligations.

— JD 34.9 million to repay maturing loan installments and other local obligations.

— JD 25.4 million to invest in various institutions.

— JD 4 million for investment in various companies.

— JD 12 million for loans to various companies.

— JD 10 million to projects in the occupied territories.

— JD 133.4 million to various capital investment projects

Spending by sectors was as follows:

— Public administration (including the Royal Court, Parliament, the Council of Ministers, the Civil Service Commission and the Audit Bureau) was allocated JD 7.9 million.

— Defence, Security and Justice (Including the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior, the Passport Department, the Civil Registration Department, the Public Security Department, the Civil Defence Department, the Ministry of Justice and the Islamic Justice Department) was allocated JD 267.6 million. The figure includes both recurrent and capital expenditures.

— Finance administration (including the Ministry of Finance, the Customs Department, the Budget Department, the Income Tax Department, the Land and Survey Department and the Public Purchases Department) was allocated JD 348.7 million. The figure includes also both recurrent and capital spending.

— Economic development (including the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Planing, the Department of Statistics, the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Natural Resources Authority, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Jordan Valley Authority and others) was allocated JD 229.2 million

— JD 7.6 million for international affairs.

— JD 118.5 million for social services provide by the ministry of occupied Territories and the Ministry of Labour and Social Development.

— JD 13.7 million for cultural and information services. Included in this category are the Ministry of Information, Radio, T.V., and the Press and Publication Department.

— JD 32.9 million for communication and transportation. The Telecommunications Corporation, the Ministry of Transport, the Civil Aviation Authority, the Meteorology Department and the Ministry of Communication were included in this area.

The budget envisages revenue resources from the following:

— JD 55 million from income tax;

— JD 182.5 million from customs;

— JD 32 million from other taxes;

— JD 35 million from licensing fees;

— JD 55 million from other various duties;

— JD 55 million from telephone, mail and telegraph charges;

— JD 30 million from interest and revenues;

— JD 141.5 million from miscellaneous income.

An amount of JD 183 million was anticipated in Arab financial aid, JD 25 million from the United States and JD 41.3 million from refundable loans.

An amount of JD 118.8 million was envisaged from foreign loans, economic and technical help and JD 25 million from local credits.

AL-DUSTUR Ponders Arab Stand on U.S.-Iran Ties

JN301002 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
30 Nov 86 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "The Developments of the Deal and the Required Response"]

[Text] While developments of the secret U.S. arms deal with Iran continue, turning it into a political scandal that reminds Americans of Watergate and prompts some Israeli Knesset circles to raise questions on the extent of the Israeli role in this dirty game, the Arab states do not seem concerned about the grave danger this deal poses to Iraq and the entire Arab nation.

With the exception of Jordan and Egypt and certain individual Arab voices, the Arabs did not declare their resentment of the new U.S. trickery on the Middle East political stage. Unlike previous occasions, the trickery this time came in favor of Iran, and not Israel.

It might have been possible for those Arabs who are keeping silent and ignoring all the dangers this deal poses to their present and future to continue to turn a blind eye to all the deal's possible repercussions, had not Israel, their direct pan-Arab enemy, turned out to be the key player, and the side which prepared for and followed up the implementation of the deal, and channeled it in accordance with its direct interests.

After the revelation of the Israeli role, which was recently admitted by Yitzhaq Shamir and other senior Israeli officials, the policy of indifference and silence still adopted by various Arab capitals can only be understood as further carelessness toward the pan-Arab fate and higher Arab interets by those whom we assume to be concerned about the nation's present and future.

While calling on all Arabs to voice their opinions not only about the harm the U.S. deal with Iran inflicts on the interests of all Arabs, but also about the role played by Israel throughout all the stages, we are absolutely confident that standing alongside fraternal Iraq has become an important prerequisite. A unified Arab stand is the only means to deter the enemies of this nation from stabbing it in the back and disregarding its interests and sentiments, as well as the indignation and reactions of its people which will not remain passive for ever.

Arab League Official Meets with Al-Jumayyil

NC281837 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Hammadi al-Sid, director of the Arab League office in Paris, arrived in Beirut at noon today as an envoy of Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. He is on a fact-finding mission in Lebanon and will also make preparations for a visit to Lebanon by the Arab League secretary general and the Algerian foreign minister. President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received Al-Sid, who gave him a message from Klibi regarding the nature of the mission.

In a statement following the meeting, Al-Sid said: I have come to Lebanon on the instructions of the Arab League secretary general to hold consultations with Lebanese officials to ascertain the real situation in the area, in light of recent developments and to discuss with them the means of assisting Lebanon, particularly in the economic field. He said the discussions with President al-Jumayyil dealt with the nature of the Arab League secretary general's efforts to achieve Arab solidarity, which is essential in view of the hostile acts the Arab nation is facing. He went on to say he had conveyed Klibi's support for every effort to achieve national accord in Lebanon.

Asked about the date of the Arab League secretary general's visit to Lebanon, Al-Sid said that Klibi is holding consultations preparatory to visiting Lebanon as part of his efforts in the Arab arena.

Karami, Al-Sid Discuss Aid

NC301614 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami received Hammad al-Sid, the Arab League secretary general's envoy, in Tripoli this morning. This meeting falls within the framework of the contacts which Al-Sid is holding with Lebanese leaders.

After the meeting, Prime Minister Karami said the discussions had focused on the general Arab situation, as well as the efforts and continuous work that the Arab League is required to undertake to unify ranks and restore Arab solidarity. As Lebanese, he stated, we must find the common denominators to unify our people. Arab economic assistance is needed now, he added.

Al-Sid noted that the Arab League is trying its best, within the context of available resources, to help solve Lebanon's problems. He explained that his discussion with Prime Minister Karami had dealt with the possible payment of Arab aid promised to Lebanon. He said he will try to do something with regard to this aid upon his return to Tunis.

Iranian Minister, Clerics Discuss End to War

NC290641 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Mr Shaykh ol-Elsam, our country's deputy foreign minister for political affairs, currently visiting Lebanon, met in Beirut yesterday with Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of Lebanon's Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council. During the meeting, he expressed his desire to see an end to the fighting among the warring parties in Lebanon. Mr Shaykh ol-Eslam also exchanged views with Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah.

Israeli Gunboats Off Coast Come Under Fire

NC290545 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Israeli gunboats sailing off the Lebanese coast near Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' came under fire shortly before midnight last night.

Iraqi Embassy Denounces Amal Statement

NC281202 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] The Iraqi Embassy in Lebanon has denounced an Amal statement claiming that the embassy received Palestinian fighters, who Amal alleged arrived in Lebanon via the port of Juniyah. The Iraqi Embassy regards the statement as a flagrant attempt to mislead the public and to draw attention away from the state of confusion suffered by the parties involved in the war of liquidation against the Palestinians. The embassy also said this is part of the unrelenting campaign against Iraq and its revolution.

The embassy also affirms Iraq is eager to end this fighting, which serves only the interests of the Zionist enemy. Iraq supports the national issue of Lebanon, including the liberation of its land and the unification of its people.

Amal Notes Palestinian Military Preparations

NC291453 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Statement by the Amal Movement Central Military Bureau's Fifth Branch issued on 29 November]

[Text] According to monitored communications of the joint Palestinian command of Fatah, the DFLP, and the PFLP in Mar Ilyas camp, Palestinian groups in the camp have been instructed to begin preparations to further aggravate the security situation. The command has also requested these groups to take control of high-rise Lebanese buildings around the camp at the zero hour [not further specified] and to spread in the direction of the Soviet Embassy.

The Mar Ilyas camp command has been directing Palestinian artillery emplacements on the mountain and pinpointing the targets to be shelled in the southern suburb.

It has been learned that the Palestinians are planning to occupy the Al-Damur-Khaldah road. Armed Palestinian groups belonging to Ahmad Jibril [PFLP-GC leader] will launch an attack on this road.

The joint Palestinian command in Sidon has instructed the personnel manning its mobile roadblocks from the Sayniq bridge to the Al-Awwali bridge to closely monitor the situation and to detain and question the residents of southern Lebanon who pass along this road.

Contrary to this information, a statement issued by the command of the Nasirite Popular Organization in Sidon claims the roadblocks along the Sayniq road are manned by its own armed men and by Palestinians. This particularly holds true at the Sayniq and Al-Awwali Bridges.

Amal Destroys Liberation Army Headquarters

NC291240 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1147 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] We have just received the following from the Amal Movement Central Military Bureau's Fifth Section: After the armed Palestinian gangs went to great excess in their acts of aggression against Lebanese areas around Shatila, which followed numerous attempts to infiltrate and fan out beyond the camp to deploy snipers, and in the wake of repeated warnings to these gangs from the Amal Movement, special Amal units brought these Palestinians under siege this morning. They did so as the Palestinians tried to slip out of the sector surrounding the central headquarters of the pro-'Arafat DFLP and the building housing the headquarters of the Palestinian Liberation Army, which also belongs to the 'Arafat gangs. These groups were collared inside their centers and exterminated. The Liberation Army building and the structures around DFLP Headquarters were destroyed. Members of Amal are now sweeping the two areas and removing the remains of the bunkers which the movement's special teams had blown up. The Liberation Army's Headquarters had been one of 'Arafat's vital strongholds and was central to the defense of Palestinian military dens within the camp.

'Chemical Substances' Used Against Palestinians

LD291910 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1837 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 29 Nov (JANA) — Shi'ite gangs of despair [ya's] have used chemical substances in their massacres in the Palestinian camps. Reports have confirmed that a number of Burj al-Barajinahcamp inhabitants have suffered from vomiting and diarrhea.

A statement issued by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said a projectile containing chemicals was launched today on Burj al-Barajinah in the southern suburb of Beirut.

Amal Accuses PLO of Using 'Poisonous Weapons'

NC301742 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] The Social Services Bureau of the Amal Movement issued a statement this afternoon in which it accused the Palestinian fighters of closing the road to the south, thereby besieging more than 700,000 citizens and cutting off supplies to them.

The statement also accused the Palestinian fighters of cutting power lines, which has left water pumps in the south crippled. This in turn has damaged agricultural crops, the mainstay of our people's steadfastness in the south.

The statement said that the Palestinians are using poisonous weapons and materials. It called on medical organizations to examine some of the casualties at the hospitals in the south.

Birri Downfall Connected to Sidon Battle Outcome

NC300712 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] According to highly-placed sources, the fall of Maghdushah to the Palestinians has wiped out every hope of reaching a solution in the forseeable future, and has opened the door for a new phase of fighting. The military balance in Maghdushah, which constitutes the focus of the struggle, has been upset by the Palestinian advance and the retreat of Amal fighters, currently endeavoring to make what gains they can on the ground to offset their losses. However, the same sources ruled out any possibility of success for Amal. Although it is capable of bringing pressure to bear on certain weak camps like Al-Rashidiyah and Shatila, the movement cannot at the same time storm these two camps, in light of the existing circumstances. The fall of either of them would mean the fall of the Palestinian National Salvation Front and the consolidation of 'Arafat's position, according to the sources. [passage omitted]

Given these various factors and implications, the outcome of the ongoing battle in the Sidon area represents a defeat for Syria and the beginning of the downfall of Birri, in both the Shi'ite and the Amal Movement contexts. [passage omitted]

PSP Member Explains Party Stand on Camps War

NC300948 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Akram Shubayyib [Progressive Socialist Party Political Bureau member] has made the following remarks to the press: We cannot simply apportion blame for the non-implementation of the Damascus agreements to any particular party. He added: We are allied with the Amal Movement, but we are against the attacks on the camps. We also support the Palestinians, but we are against their expansion outside the camps.

'Sacred Revenge' Claims Attack on Amal

NC290726 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] An anonymous individual speaking for an organization calling itself the Sacred Revenge telephoned Radio Free Lebanon last night and claimed his group's responsibility for setting off an explosive charge by remote control at 1900 yesterday. The incident occurred as an Amal foot patrol was making its way along a side street off 'Afif al-Tayyibi Street in West Beirut near a post belonging to the [Amal] movement. The caller noted that the explosion was in response to what he said was the desecration of Muslim homes and the massacre of Palestinians. He affirmed that these operations will continue against what he termed the Amal gangs and the 6th sectarian Brigade.

According to security reports, Amal gunmen stormed a number of houses yesterday belonging to Sunnites in West Beirut, confiscating radio sets and antennas.

Swedish Forces Replace UNIFIL French Contingent

NC271347 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Excerpts] UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel has told the Voice of Lebanon that the French contingent will withdraw from all its posts in the Tyre area. Its members will regroup in Al-Naqurah, where they will assume posts at the UNIFIL command's general headquarters. He added that UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has sent cables to Finland, Ireland, and Ghana asking them to incerase the number of their soldiers to fill the vacuum left by the withdrawal of the French force. He said that 170 Swedish soldiers will arrive in Al-Naqurah this evening and that 170 French soldiers will return home. [passage omitted]

Goksel noted that the French contingent will be composed of a total of 520 soldiers by the middle of December. The French soldiers who leave will be replaced by 670 Swedish soldiers. The French logistical contingent will consist of 350 people. The Jawayya area, he added, will become the largest assembly post for French, Ghanaian, Finnish, and Nepalese forces. He said the largest contingents will be those from Ghana, Ireland, and Finland. [passage omitted]

Envoy in FRG Withdrawn, 3 FRG Diplomats Expelled

JN281243 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1218 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — The Foreign Ministry today summoned the FRG charge d'affaires in Damascus and informed him of the Syrian Government's regret over the FRG Government's embroilment — through pressure from the United States and Britain — in the campaign of deception and accusations against Syria and in taking unjustifiable measures which are not based on any objective evidence.

The Foreign Ministry has told the FRG charge d'affaires that despite its desire to develop relations between the two countries and despite the assurances it used to hear from FRG officials about having such a desire, the Syrian Government, as a result of these unfriendly actions, has decided the following:

1. To withdraw the Syrian ambassador from Bonn and not to appoint a new ambassador until further notice.

2. To expel three diplomats from the FRG Embassy in Damascus and to give them 1 week to leave the country.

3. To reduce the number of employees in the office of the FRG military attache in Damascus so the number will be equal to the employees at the Syrian military attache's office in Bonn.

4. Not to accept official passports issued by the FRG Government.

Envoy in GDR Denies Involvement in Berlin Attack

LD281539 Hamburg DPA in German
1406 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 28 Nov (DPA) — Faysal Summaq, Syrian ambassador in East Berlin, has again decisively denied any connection between his mission and the two Jordanians who were sentenced to long prison sentences for a bomb attack on the German-Arab Society in West Berlin. The court could have checked for itself that "neither official nor unofficial Syrian authorities" were involved in the transportation of the explosives to West Berlin, Summaq told ZDF and DPA today.

Not only did he "expressly" deny such participation, "but we also deny that we know these two persons at all." There have been neither official nor unofficial contacts with them.

He said he is not worried about yesterday's order by the Western Allies in accordance with which "certain Syrian citizens" are banned from entering West Berlin from East Berlin, the ambassador said. Today members of the mission staff were able to travel to and return from the western part of the city without difficulty. He said that there are several hundred Syrians staying in the GDR, including numerous students. The measures imposed on his country by the Federal Government are directed to "the wrong address," Summaq said. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has repeatedly condemned terrorism. Syria needs no encouragement to participate in the fight against terrorism. [passage omitted]

Iran's Velayati Arrives, Makes Statement

NC290621 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran, led by Foreign Minister Velayati and accompanied by Mr Rafiqdust, minister of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, arrived in Damascus last night. They were received at the airport by Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and other Syrian officials, along with the Iranian ambassador and members of his staff.

In a statement at the airport concerning his trip, Mr Velayati said he was carrying a message from President Khamene'i for Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. He noted that he would hold talks with Faruq al-Shar' and other Syrian officials, adding: In light of our unanimity, and the true coordination between Iran and Syria, repeated visits to Syria are essential for the continued strengthening of the deep and friendly ties between us. In addition, the sensitive regional situation makes such exchanges imperative. Mr Velayati continued: I hope this trip to Syria, like all the previous ones, as well as our meetings with our Syrian brothers, will help consolidate bilateral relations and firm up the position taken by our two fighting countries against the domination of oppression and Zionism.

Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' also commented on the trip to Damascus by this high-level delegation from the Islamic Republic. He declared: We always welcome Mr Velayati's visits to Syria. The message which Mr Velayati has brought for President al-Asad from Mr Khamene'i is evidence of the fraternal bonds linking the two countries in their common struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Meets Al-Asad

JN291255 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Iranian Revolution Guards Corps, at 1245 today. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Iranian ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. Dr Velayati conveyed a message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i to President al-Asad.
Earlier today, Faruq al-Sahr' received Dr Velayati in the presence of Mohsen Rafiqdust, Assistant Foreign Minister Diya'ullah al-Fattal, and the Iranian ambassador in Damascus. The talks dealt with the bilateral relations of friendship and the current situation in the region.

Meets Lebanese, Palestinians

LD291734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] A group of Lebanese and Palestinian Shi'ite and Sunni ulema met with Foreign Minister Velayati at the Islamic Republic Embassy in Damascus. The current crisis in Lebanon was discussed at the meeting, which was attended by leaders of various Islamic groups, including the Lebanese Hizballah, the Islamic Group [Jama'ah] from Sidon and Tripoli, and the Islamic

Tawhid Movement. Every single participant in the meeting condemned the clashes, demanded unity among Muslims, and efforts to foil 'Arafat's moves to create a factional crisis in Lebanon, a crisis that is being perpetrated with the collaboration of Saddam, King Husayn, and Mubarak.

Following the remarks of the Lebanese and Palestinian ulema, Foreign Minister Velayati said: Any clash between Shi'ites, Sunnis and the Palestinians will culminate to undermine anti-Zionist struggle. He added: The factor that will reduce the current clashes is the creation and strengthening of the spirit of the anti-Israeli struggle in the region. Once this struggle has been interrupted, the probability of a repetition of such clashes will become greater.

Meets With Jallud

LD291025 Tehran IRNA in English
0950 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Damasucs, Nov. 29, IRNA — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Minister of Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Mohsen Rafiqdust, currently here, conferred with Libya's 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, immediately after their arrival on Friday night.

During the meeting the two sides discussed the need to closely follow up the regional issues and the current camp wars in Lebanon and ways to end them.

They also talked about ways to encounter oppressive U.S. schemes and to escalate the anti-Zionist campaign.

They stressed preservation of unity among Lebanese and Palestinians in Lebanon.

They also discussed the U.S.-Israeli conspiracy of sabotagein Lebanon and weakening the anti-Zionist resistance, the implementation of which, they said, had been delegated to the PLO's Yasir 'Arafat.

Departs 29 Nov

JN291914 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1855 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 29 Nov (SANA) — Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Iranian Revolution Guards Corps, and the delegation accompanying them left Damascus today after concluding a 24-hour visit to Syria.

They were seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Dr Faruq al-Shar', the director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, the Iranian ambassador in Damascus, and embassy employees.

Jallud Meets With Lebanese, Palestinian Figures

LD291006 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0215 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Excerpt][passage omitted] Yesterday evening, Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud met with George Hawi, leader of the Lebanese Communist Party; 'Asim Qunswah, regional secretary of the Ba'th Party in Lebanon; Brothers Ahmad Jibril, Talal Naji, and Fadl Shurur of the PFLP General Command; and Mustafa Ma'ruf Sa'd, secretary of the Nasirite Popular Organization. [passage omitted]

Meets With Khaddam

LD290045 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Yesterday [28 Nov] in Damascus, Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud met with brother Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and the leaders of Palestinian organizations and Lebanese patriotic forces in an effort to save the deteriorating situation surrounding the Palestinian camps. Staff Major Jallud will continue his contacts with all the leaders of the Palestinian Salvation Front and the Lebanese patriotic forces in order to follow up on the deteriorating situation of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Holds News Conference

LD300016 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2115 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, held a news conference in Damascus this evening attended by a number of correspondents of Arab and foreign newspapers and agencies.

At the beginning of the conference Staff Major Jallud reviewed what had taken place during the meetings of the general secretariat of the pan-Arab command of the revolutionary forces, which discussed the aggressive threats, to Syria by the United States and its aircraft carrier Britain and the Zionist enemy, as well as the development of events in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and their repercussions, and the role of the Great Al-Jamahiriyah, Syria and the Lebanese patriotic and Palestinian forces in trying to stop the bloodshed.

He pointed out that the secretariat adopted a number of resolutions, including publicly known and secret resolutions.

Replying to questions from journalists, Major Jallud affirmed that what is taking place around the Palestinian camps is a conspiracy and a fire that could affect us all and is something that is more dangerous than the military and economic and political conspiracy against Libya and Syria.
He said: We are placing our weight behind Syria and the Palestinian brothers to block this conspiracy. He explained that there is no justification for a Palestinian or a Lebanese to die in these battles because we are in the same trench and we must all die to resist the Zionist enemy and confront the Phalangist regime. He explained that those battles were motivated by fanaticism which developed on both sides.

Staff Major Jallud added: We are making every effort and directingall our energies to destroy this conspiracy which benefits the Zionist enemy, the United States, Yasir 'Arafat, the Phalange and Arab reaction.

Staff Major Jallud called on the popular Lebanese forces and the young men of the Palestinian revolution and all the effective elements of the patriotic forces to stand up to the conspiracy so that they will not discredit their patriotic history and their prominent and effective role in fighting the Zionists and inflicting defeat on U.S. imperialism and expelling its soldiers, making them run away like scared mice, also because they championed the Palestinian revolution after the black September massacres.

He said: Submission and succumbing to the imperialist strategic plan will ineviteably lead us to destroying our strength to the benefit of our enemies. He affirmed that we are resolved to throw our weight in full behind Syria to find a solution along with the Lebanese and Palestinians from inside the single trench so that we may face our real enemies together.

Staff Major Jallud affirmed the need for everybody to adopt a selfless stand and view the issue as a whole because what is happening today is a conspiracy against the Great Jamahiriyah, Syria and the Lebanese patriotic forces. He explained that there is no sense in this war.

He also affirmed that the reason for the failure of the efforts that have been made to stop that war lies in the lack of will and the domination of factionalism and spirit of revenge and the breach made against us by the enemy forces.

He said: We trust Syria and we stand alongside it in one trench and we unite our efforts to reach an understanding with the Lebanese and Palestinian parties, noting that Syria stands along side the patriotic Lebanese and Palestinian forces to find a practical project which can be applied if the political will prevails.

Iran Mediates Truce In Lebanon Camps War

LD281831 Tehran IRNA in English
1720 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov. 28, IRNA — Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam said Thursday that the warring parties in the camps war in Lebanon have agreed to respect a truce effective as of Friday Prayers time.

Sheykh ol-Eslam made the remark in the Syrian capital where he held separate talks with leader of Lebanese Tawhid Movement Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban and chairman of the Palestine National Council, Khalid Fahum, at the Iranian Embassy.

It was emphasized in the talks with Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban that the fighting between Amal and Palestinian forces should be ended. In the meeting with Khalid Fahum, Sheykh ol-Eslam expressed regret and concern over the Palestinian attack on the Maghdoushe village. He also elaborated Iran's views on solving the problem. The Palestinian side at the talks is said to have welcomed the suggestion.

Meanwhile, Sheykh ol-Eslm gave a press conference in the Syrian capital where he briefed the press on Iran's two-weeks of effort to bring an end to the camps war.

He thanked the Lebanese ulema for their help to the Iranian delegation in trying to mediate an end to the clashes, and called on them to stress on the need for a cease-fire in their Friday Prayers sermons.

He furthermore called on Palestinians to withdraw from Maghdoushe Heights, (?East) of Saida, and for both sides to end the siege of the camps so that food can be distributed.

Meanwhile, Sheykh ol-Eslam met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on the same day in Damascus where he briefed him on the activities of the Iranian delegation headed by Ayatollah Jannati to end the clashes. The Syrian vice president said his government supported Iran's efforts to end the bloodshed.Present at the meeting was Iranian ambassador to Damascus, Hojjat ol-Eslam Akhtari.

'Joint Plan' Reported To End Camps War

NC302017 Paris AFP in English
1949 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Damascus, Nov 30 (AFP) — Syria, Libya and Iran have put forward a joint plan to end the Lebanese "war of the camps," a Palestinian leader said Sunday, as the death toll from a weekend of fighting between Shi'ites and Palestinians neared the hundred mark.

Ahmad Jibril, head of the pro-Syrian Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), said that under the plan "the Syrians and Libyans will guarantee the Palestinian position and the Syrians and Iranians will guarantee that of Amal," the Lebanese Shi'ite militia.

But, he added, the plan, suggested by Syria and Libya and approved by Iran, was "still not complete and will need some final touches."

Speaking after a meeting here between the pro-Syrian Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) leadership and Libyan deputy leader 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, Mr. Jibril said Mr. Jallud would soon put the accord to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad for his approval.

Mr. Jibril said any new peace accord needed guarantors because of the failure of previous Palestinian-Amal agreements. [passage omitted]

Damascus Reports Revolutionary Forces Statement

JN300840 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] The General Secretariat of the Arab Revolutionary Forces command has ended its meetings and adopted several measures to confront possible future hostile campaigns against Syria and the Arab nation. Brother 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the 1 September Revolution Command Council, held a news conference in which he condemned the imperialist onslaught against

Syria, the bastion of resistance. He affirmed that Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad, represents the pan-Arab will of the Arab nation and is capable of destroying the aggression directed against it.

The final statement of the emergency meeting of the General Secretariat of the Arab Revolutionary Forces stated that the General Secretariat differentiates between terrorism and the just, legitimate struggle of nations. The statement called for exposing the aims and objectives of the hostile campaign against Syria and for boycotting U.S. and British goods and interests and those who follow the example of the United States and Britain.

Interior Minister Confers With Saudi Counterpart

JN300853 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2115 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Talks between the delegations of the Syrian and Saudi Ministries of Interior were resumed this afternoon. The Syrian side was led by Minister of Interior Muhammad Ghabbush and the Saudi side by Saudi Minister of Interior Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The talks were attended by the Saudi ambassador in Damascus. The two sides discussed ways of developing bilateral cooperation on issues that concern the two ministries.

At the beginning of the session Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed the hope of promoting positive cooperation between the two ministries in all fields to serve the interests of the two fraternal countries. He affirmed that the views of the two sides were identical on the various Arab security issues. Prince Nayif praised cooperation between Syria and Saudi Arabia in all fields for the benefit and security of the Arab nation.

Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash affirmed Syria's eagerness to increase security cooperation with all the Arab countries. He indicated that Syria's relations in this regard with several countries yielded positive and effective results. He said he hoped that meetings between the Syrian and Saudi Ministries of Interior will increase to benefit Arab interests in general, and Arab security in particular.

Prince Nayif accompanied by Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash visited the police academy in Al-Qabun this afternoon. He was acquainted with the various stages of practical training of the academy's cadres and units and observed the practical training of these units. Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed, in the official visits log, his pleasure with and appreciation for the high standard of training. He praised the efforts of officials in this scientific establishment to achieve this high standard and wished success in serving our Arab nation.

Saudi Minister Departs

JN301752 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi Arabia's interior minister, has extended his thanks to President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian Arab people for the hospitality he received during his 5-day visit to the country during which a cooperation protocol was signed between the Interior Ministries of the two countries. Prince Nayif said the visit was an opportunity to hold talks with Syrian officials on matters related to the security and safety of the two countries, stressing that viewpoints were identical on the various subjects discussed.

Prince Anyif left Damascus this afternoon and was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Minister of the Interior Muhammad Ghabbash, the Saudi ambassador in Damascus, the embassy staff, and a number of senior officers of the Internal Security Forces.

Interior Minister Departs for Conference in Tunis

JN301749 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] The Arab interior ministers council meetings will open in Tunis tomorrow to discuss a number of subjects. Responding to the ferocious onslaught wrongly blaming the Arabs for international terrorism and studying inter-Arab security cooperation top their agenda.

Minister of the Interior Muhammad Ghabbash left Damascus this afternoon heading an official interior ministry delegation to participate in this council's session.

Bulgaria's Tanchev Arrives in Damascus 30 Nov

JN301448 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Petur Tanchev, Bulgarian State Council first deputy chairman and secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, arrived in Damascus at 1130 today. Vice President' 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Mustafa al-'Ayid, president of the General Federation of Peasants, and the Bulgarian ambassador in Damascus welcomed him at the airport. [passage omitted]

'Official' Talks Begin

JN302020 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1915 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Petur Tanchev, Bulgarian State Council first deputy chairman, at 1930 today. The meeting was followed by an official session of talks attended for Syria by 'Isam al-Na'b, minister of state for foreign affairs; Mustafa al-'Ayid, president of the General Federation of Peasants; Assistant Foreign Minister Diya' al-Din al-Fattal ; Taha Bali, assistant minister of economy and foreign trade; and Jabr al-Kafri, director of the East European Department at the Foreign Ministry. The talks were attended on the Bulgarian side by Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Viktor Gogov, member of the permament secretariat of the People's Union of Bulgarian Farmers; Spas Georgiev, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Atanas Samsarev, Bulgarian ambassador in Damascus.

The talks dealt with the current international situation, the situation in the Middle East, and relations between the two friendly countries.

Al-Asad Cables PDRY's Al-'Attas on National Day

JN291629 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1215 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 29 Nov (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a congratulatory cable to Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, on the occasion of the PDRY's national day anniversary.

In his cable, the president expressed his sincere congratulations and greetings to Chairman Al-'Attas and to the fraternal PDRY people in his name and in the name of the Syrian Arab people.

Ba'th Party Official Returns From Visit to Cyprus

JN301452 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — Comrade Wahib Tannus, Ba'th Party Regional Command member, and his accompanying delegation returned to Damascus yesterday at the end of an 8-day visit to Cyprus during which he participated in the Cypriot Progressive Party of the Working People's conference.

During this visit, Comrade Tannus also met with several Cypriot political leaders and held political and party talks with them on the current situation in the Mediterranean basin, and on party relations between the Ba'th Party and the parties which expressed their support for Syria's struggle under Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad against imperialism and Zionism.

Damascus: U.S. Exerts 'Intense Pressure' on West

JN291526 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, the U.S. Administration continues to exert pressure on Western states to make them participate in the rancorous campaign against Syria, despite the U.S. Administration's preoccupation with its own problems and successive scandals, despite the contradiction between its words and deeds, and despite the exposure of the campaigns of lies and false accusations which the U.S. Administration organizes to deceive the U.S. and world public opinion to find pretexts for its acts of aggression and terrorist plans. It is not strange for the United States, which never disguised its dissatisfaction with and dislike for Syria's policy and stands, to exert pressure on some European states to make them support its stands that are hostile to peace, to the interests of peoples, and to its Middle East policy that has failed to gain the support of the area peoples.

It does not matter much to the United States if the interests and relations of the Western states, particularly the European states, are threatened in the Middle East because the U.S. Administration is prepared to fight national liberation movements in the Middle East to the last position, the last interest, and the last relationship held by European states in the Middle East. The interests of the Western states in the region are the last thing that matters to the U.S. Administration. A glance at Middle East developments since the end of World War II reveals that the United States has mercilessly competed with the European states and occupied many of their economic positions, particularly the positions related to petroleum. Today, the United States does not shrink from pushing its Western allies away from their positions in order to replace them.

Some Western states allied with the United States or linked to it through regional organizations or NATO resist U.S. pressure in defense of their own national interests and out of their belief in the invalidity of the various pretexts furnished by Washington to undermine their relations with Syria and the Arabs and to adopt hostile stands against them, and also out of their absolute refusal to join the sinking ship of U.S. Middle East policy. However, the intense U.S. pressure has achieved a measure of success in other countries and has made some of those who were not convinced by the U.S. pretexts — and who said so in their undeclared contacts as well as in their consultations with some of their allies — to join the campaign of fabrications and false accusations against Syria. Of course, such a stand does not serve the development of good relations between these states and the Arabs, the cause of peace and security in the region, or, above all, the national interests of these states which have strived for many years to build ordinary and objective relations with the Arabs that are beneficial to the two sides.

The scenarios planned and carried out by Israel and the United States in London and Berlin so they can be used as a pretext for the campaign against Syria are so trivial and transparent that their planners and executors can be clearly identified. Regardless of how hard the U.S. Administration and Israel — and those who follow them — try they will never be able to link Syria with terrorism. The terrorists of the world are known. Those who have turned terrorism into a state policy in Washington and Tel Aviv are known. Those whose hands are stained with the blood of peoples and their national heroes are also known. All of the media campaigns and psychological warfare will not be able to turn the U.S. and Israeli terrorists into angels, or turn those who are struggling against terrorism and foreign occupation into terrorists.

Syria rejects and condemns terrorism because that is its principled stand, but it will never forfeit its support for national liberation movements and the struggle against occupation or give up its demand for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territory and for the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, the campaign led by Washington or the threats and pressure from any quarter notwithstanding. Syria, which has always declared that it wants good relations with all states on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual interests, is friendly with those who are friendly with it and is hostile to those who are hostile to it, extends a hand of goodwill to those who show goodwill toward it, and extends a knife toward the hand that wants to harm Syria to cut it off in order to protect Syria and the Arabs, and safeguard the ethics and principles in international relations.

AL-BA'TH Views U.S. 'Pressures' on Western Europe

JN301021 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Press review]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Under the headline "The U.S. Attempts to Impose Hegemony over Europe" *Al-Ba'th* says: The U.S. Administration which has sought, under President Reagan, to practice the policy of enforcing obedience through terrorist methods in every sense of the word, focused part of this policy on western European states in order to turn them into U.S. satellites. In order to achieve this objective, the U.S. Administration used every method and on several occasions used economic methods with the Europeans which nearly exhausted the people of several allied countries. It did this by directly using monopolistic companies and banks, as well as the pretext of defense, to turn the territories of its allies into farms for its nuclear warheads.

The newspaper explains: Lastly, but not least, the role of the terrorism game emerged when a number of European capitals were hit by a series of explosions which were followed by brainwashing statements to implicate Arabs in the first instance and afterward Syria with these incidents. Thus, the U.S. scheme for Europe planned and supervised by the Zionist lobby intensified. However, not all the European countries became entangled in this dilemma. Britain for example affirmed its indulgence in the aforementioned scheme while the Bonn government gave in to U.S. pressures. However, some European countries realized the game and affirmed its open rejection of any measure that contradicts with right and justice. [passage omitted]

Paris Radio Interviews Prime Minister Shamir

LD280027 Paris Domestic Service in French
1820 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on the "Facing the Public" program, presented by Gilbert Denoyan; with Stephan Denis of *Le Figaro*, Jean-Pierre Langelier of *Le Monde*, Marc Travers of *Liberation*, Paul Nahon of Paris television, and Ralph Pinto and Alain Menargues of Paris Radio; in Jerusalem; Shamir remarks in French; attribution of questions to individual correspondents given only where known — live]

[Excerpts][Denoyan][passage omitted] Mr Prime Minister, I said a few moments ago that you Israelis are at the center of a political scandal that is rocking the United States; that is, the sale of arms to Iran. Your responsibility in this matter undoubtedly needs to be clarified, and at all events your participation in this affair has somewhat blurred Israel's image of intransigency toward the states which engage in terrorism. Why, then, did Israel take part in this operation?

[Shamir] I think this has been explained several times. Israel has nothing to do with any wish to assist Iranian terrorism, but in this case it is a matter of cooperation with the U.S. and human [word indistinct] of saving the American hostages. You know very well that we consider ourselves allies of the United States, we have quite fruitful cooperation with the United States in this region, in this part of the world, and when the United States asked Israel to provide assistance for this operation we were ready, and we contributed to this operation.

[Denoyan] But it will be difficult today for the Israeli government to say, as it has always said: We will never negotiate with terrorism

[Shamir] That's right. That is our line, that is our policy, but in this case it is not a matter of a change in this policy, but of a special case. It is a matter of saving human lives, it is a matter of cooperation with our American allies.

[Denoyan] Over to you, Ralph Pinto.

[Pinto] Mr Prime Minister, if you rendered a service to the United States, if this was a special case, does this mean that there will not be other special cases and also that this special case began a long time ago?

[Shamir] You know, to every rule there are exceptions. This is to say that Israeli policy and American policy, moreover, toward international terrorism is well known. But there are exceptions there, and in this case we worked together with the United States for this specific cooperation.

[Denoyan] Marc, over to you.

[Travers] Mr Prime Minister, we understand your explanations on the fact that Israel interceded in this matter to help the United States, especially given the problem of the U.S. hostages, but President Reagan himself stated that these arms sales were not solely to resolve the problem of the hostages but to set a date for possible changes in Iran. In Israel's view, can the fact that Israel participated in this operation be considered as an option in relation to the Gulf War?

[Shamir] We are not taking part in this war. We are not involved in this Gulf War. It is well known that Iraq and Iran are hostile to the state of Israel. For us, the most important argument for our participation in this operation is the human aspect, but we are not opposed to the considerations which President Reagan mentioned.

[Pinto] Let me put the question in a different way: Is there, for Israel, a priority enemy in the Gulf War?

[Shamir] There is no priority. Both these states are Israel's enemies and this is well known. We have no interest in preferring one to the other.

[Denoyan] Over to you, Paul Nahon.

[Nahon] Mr Shamir, are you not afraid that one day these weapons you have just delivered to Iran will be used against you, in Lebanon for example?

[Shamir] That might happen, that might happen, but, you know, these weapons are not special weapons that have (?to be feared) by Israel. By this I mean that there is no special danger in these sales. We have created a [word indistinct] situation.

[Nahon] Let me ask you to be precise on another point, Mr Shamir. Is this the first time you have delivered arms to Iran? Has this never stopped since the time of the shah?

[Shamir] You know, at the time of the shah we sold large quantities of weapons.

[Nahon] But since the time he has been out of power, have you been supplying weapons?

[Shamir] You know, this question of arms sales is quite a special question. It is a problem about which the states of the world prefer not to speak.

[Denoyan] Maybe a few more questions.

[Question] Mr Shamir, Mr Reagan is having difficulties in Washington over this arms issue. Do you not have the impression that one way or another he is perhaps trying to make Israel carry the can for this?

[Shamir] I do not think this is President Reagan's intention. We know him well. Perhaps he has certain difficulties at the moment, but we are very certain that he does not intend to accuse Israel.

[Question] Well, I think you have more or less answered this question of the arms sales. I would now like to talk a little more about the view you have of the French government's attitude to yourselves, to Israel, and to the situation in the Middle East, especially since Jacques Chirac has been at the Matignon [Prime Minister's Office]. First, how do you evaluate the withdrawal of UNIFIL's French forces from Lebanon?

[Shamir] We have never regarded UNIFIL as a force that can ensure the security and stability of this region. We are not opposed to the presence of UNIFIL, but we do not ask the European countries or others, including France, to send their soldiers to defend our borders. But if the various European states and others intend to maintain a certain UNIFIL presence there we will not oppose it.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, one has the impression, deep down, that there have been some small developments over the last few weeks and that Israel is less hostile to the presence of UNIFIL than in the past, especially from the moment when Israel realized that UNIFIL might leave. Is my feeling about this correct?

[Shamir] We are not hostile, we have never been hostile to the military forces of friendly countries, like the French forces, the Italian forces or any other, but we have always said to our friends that UNIFIL is not the solution.

[Question] And you yourself even think that UNIFIL is no use?

[Shamir] It is of some use. I would not say that. Perhaps the presence of UNIFIL makes a certain contribution to stability in this region. Perhaps it is of some use to the unfortunate people of Lebanon, but it is not a solution for our security in this region.

[Question] Mr Shamir, has there been a change or a development in French policy with regard to you, with regard to the Middle East, since 16 March 1986? Do you feel, do you see a difference between the policy of Francois Mitterrand and the policy of Jacques Chirac on the Middle East?

[Shamir] I do not see any change between the two periods. French policy has always been a policy of friendship toward Israel on the one hand, and understanding for the Arab countries, the Arab factor, on the other.

[Question] Who is your interlocutor in Paris, Mr Shamir? Does the Matignon have priority or is it the president's office?

[Shamir] We are always interested in maintaining our relations and our dialogue with the president, as with the prime minister.

[Question] In an interview with the *Washington Times* that was discussed a great deal in France and abroad, Mr Chirac reported a comment by Genscher which to a certain extent implicated the Israeli secret services and the Mosad in the attempted attack which took place in London. In a more general way than this particular aspect what did you think of Mr Chirac's interview?

[Shamir] I was happy that Mr Chirac gave this interview; I was happy with this interview. He said that he did not say this, so for me the incident is over.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, if we stay a bit longer with Lebanon, with the Israelis and with the other foreign forces which are in Lebanon, how do you judge the development of the situation between the Palestinians on the one side, the Hizballah on the other, Amal on the third side, the Syrians, the Iranians — are there developments on the ground, or is it deteriorating further and will you be threatened one day?

[Shamir] You know, what is happening in Lebanon is an ongoing tragedy. We know all the forces acting there — the PLO, the other Arab terrorist forces, the Amal, the Hizballah, all the others. They do nothing to bring a solution, an end to this Lebanese tragedy. It pains us very much to see this tragedy here because we love Lebanon and we have a great deal of sympathy for its people. The Lebanese are a very nice people, but one cannot see the solution, the end to this tragedy. Unfortunately we cannot (?help) at the moment and I see that the others, I see that Syria, despite the large number of forces it has there, is not bringing about any solution to the problems of Lebanon, nor UNIFIL.

[Question] Is there still a solution for Lebanon?

[shamir] Theoretically, yes. There must be a unified Lebanon, a Lebanese state which is independent.

[Question] Do you believe that there is [words indistinct]?

[Shamir] Certainly, there is a Lebanese people, is there not? There was a Lebanese state, and if there were no violent interventions from abroad, that could happen one day, if they are left to settle matters among the various Lebanese factions without Syrian intervention, Iranian intervention, perhaps there will be a solution, but for the time being there is none.

[Question] Israel intervened on a massive scale in Lebanon in 1982, in particular, to expel the Palestinians, armed Palestinians. It seems that today they have come back in force and in large numbers. This observation gives rise to two questions. The first one is: How do you evaluate the situation now, 4 years after the intervention in 1982? And does Israel have a kind of threshold beyond which it would be obliged to reassess its attitude to Lebanon in relation to the reinforcement of the Palestinians?

[Shamir] Well, Israel tried to do something for Lebanon. We expelled — it's true — terrorist forces from Lebanon. And the terrorists are now trying to come back again. It has not yet returned to the situation of 1982. It is far from that. There are too many of them over there but they do not yet constitute a danger, a real danger for Israel. And now it is clear that the majority of the Lebanese feel threatened by this Palestinian terrorist presence and there is a hope that they will at last manage to reduce these forces without our intervention. We have no intention now of going into Lebanon once again. We are limiting ourselves to the defense of the border region. In this context things are going well, more or less.

[Question] If in the future, Mr Shamir, in the coming months there were to be an increase in the numbers of Palestinians in Lebanon, would there be the threat of a fresh intervention by you, if it constituted a new danger for you?

[Shamir] You know, I'm not going to speculate now about the future. I don't believe that this has just happened. [as heard] For the time being, one can see a certain terrorist force, the PLO, and other terrorist groups. One can see the very widescale resistance by the other Lebanese factions against this Palestinian terrorist force. I do not believe it will be necessary to see yet another Israeli intervention.

[Question] At any price?

[Shamir] You know, in politics one never says never.

[Question] On the same subject, at what point do you consider the PLO danger will be so great as to necessitate a change in your policy?

[Shamir] I have already said that I don't want to enter into speculation. I don't want to unveil all our plans for the future. I believe at this moment that our intervention will not be necessary.

[Question] In any case, one can perhaps ask, (?what if) the Palestinians were to reorganize as they were able to before 1982, so that you would be obliged to return in force to Lebanon?

[Shamir] My assessment of the situation is such that I do not envisage such a possibility. [passage omitted]

[Denoyan] Over to you, Stephan Denis.

[Denis] Mr Shamir, let me come back to the reduction in the French UNIFIL contingent. I want to ask you two or three precise questions. Were you surprised by this decision? Who informed you about it — was it the presidency, was it the Prime Minister's office?

[Shamir] We were not surprised by this decision, especially after the losses inflicted on the French forces. You know no state can tolerate it when its soldiers are being killed, especially abroad, and especially when it does not see the absolute necessity for the presence of its forces, so I must say that I understand this French decision.

[Denis] All right, it did not surprise you, but who informed you about it?

[Shamir] Oh, I can't remember. I think we received the information from both sides of power in France.

[Denis] I ask you this question because the general interpretation in France by observers is that Mr Chirac has a policy which tends toward disengagement while Mr Mitterrand, if he had made the decision alone, would probably have preferred to maintain the French troops there. Therefore there is a certain evolution of French policy with respect to Israel and the Middle East.

[Shamir] Yes, this is a French issue, and in the end it will receive a French solution.

[Denis] When the presidential elections (?take place), you mean?

[Shamir] Oh, that depends, that depends on French factors.
[Question] Do you think, Mr Shamir, that the French Government today, in its approach to dealing with the problems of terrorism, is behaving in a way which is completely adapted to the situation which has arisen after the spate of bomb attacks which has taken place in France, and which some people think Syria could be behind? That is the first point; and the second point is this: Do you feel that Syria could have been involved in these of attacks which took place this fall in Paris?

[Shamir] We know that Syria is one of the states which supports international terrorism. This has been proven in Britain, this has been proven just recently in the FRG. So it is clear. I do not have all the details about what happened in France. I believe that the French Government knows them better than I do.

[Question] Do you believe that the 'Abdallah family are terrorists?

[Shamir] I do not know all the details about this terrorist family, but I think that the French Administration which is dealing with this knows about this problem in depth, and as far as the fight against international terrorism is concerned, we would like to see clear decisions, more forceful decisions by all the countries of the world, not only by France, against terrorism and above all, against the states which support terrorism. I will not say that we are very pleased with what has been done so far, but I hope that other steps will be taken in the future.

[Question] Do you think that Mr Chirac is mistaken when he says, at the rostrum in the National Assembly, that there is no categorical proof that Syria was involved in the bomb attacks I was talking about a few moments ago?

[Shamir] In France, you mean?

[Question] Yes.

[Shamir] You know, I do not want to express my opinion on these details of the terrorist action in France. I will not say whether Mr Chirac is right or wrong. It is up to him to judge.

[Question] Yes, but you have Mr Shamir, one of the most effective secret services, the Mosad. You undoubtedly have intelligence about what has happened, and let me remind the listeners that you yourself were a head of the Mosad, an official of the Mosad, and therefore you are undoubtedly very well informed. It seems to me that you are being careful not to embarrass Mr Chirac.

[Shamir] I would just say that our security organizations know a great deal in our region, they have a good knowledge of what happens here. I will not say that they are particularly specialized in what happens in Europe.

[Denoyan] Ralph Pinto, over to you.

[Pinto] Mr Prime Minister, is it possible to believe that certain services may have gone beyond the control of the Syrian president — because in France, and not only in France, it is sometimes claimed that there are people who have acted on their own initiative, in order to embarrass the Syrian president?

[Shamir] You know, for me it is very difficult to believe such a thing, because knowing the Syrian system as I do, and the absolute power of the president, it is very difficult to believe that there could be a decision on a very serious operation without the knowledge of the president.

[Denoyan] Over to you, Stephan Denis.

[Denis] Mr Chirac has publicly stated his belief that pressure should be brought to bear on the moderate Arab regimes in the Middle East, because the main danger is that of Muslim fundamentalism. Your predecessor Mr Peres also seemed to lean on these moderate Arab regimes. Do you envisage the same policy, and is Mr Chirac right?

[Shamir] I would say that we have to seek moderation in our region, because if we wish to attain peace, we have to seek moderate elements, not extreme elements, but if these elements which call themselves moderate are ready to enter into direct negotiations with us, this has yet to be seen.

[Denoyan] Over to you, Paul Nahon.

[Nahon] Mr Shamir, do you understand how France can negotiate at the moment with Syria and Iran to get its hostages back?

[Shamir] Well, you know, this human problem of the hostages is quite a special problem. And I cannot say anything to deny this intention to do exceptional things to obtain the hostages' release. We (?also) have our experience, unfortunately, in this area. And we have sometimes done things which were abnormal.

[Nahon] By that you mean the delivery of Israeli arms to Iran, for example?

[Shamir] In this case it is a question of an American policy. But there were cases where we negotiated through the Red Cross for the release of our hostages, and, you know, sometimes I see those families of the hostages — it is very difficult to establish clear rules which will apply to every case.

[Travers] Mr Shamir, you yourself have been a militant in the clandestine war, something your enemies described as a terrorist at the time. Do you think that everything which is happening today, whether it be abroad or in the Middle East is a product of terrorism in general and must be fought as such or can one also imagine that the lack of a solution in the Middle East creates a certain type, a certain form of war, which is certainly to be condemned from a moral point of view, but which has more to do with a political solution than any other?

[Shamir] You know, one has to make a clear distinction between a true struggle for the liberation of a people, and terrorism in this form in which it exists now in several spots in the world. In my case, for example, it was a matter of setting up a Jewish state, to make the British army leave here. We never intended to destroy England. You know [words indistinct] war at that time not to have a British governor here, but to have a British ambassador here, and we achieved that, you know. But in the terrorist movements which are acting here or in Europe now, one does not see this clear distinct struggle with this political goal that everyone can understand. Here, for example, in this terrorist war against us it is a matter of destroying our state, and destroying it physically, not only politically, of striking down our entire civilian population, because these terrorists do not fight against our army, against our security services. They fight against the civilian population — it is altogether different. One cannot make comparisons, and I believe that that is a reason for the lack of understanding which sometimes exists between us and French public opinion. In France, you know, one always intends, one always has the inclination, I should say, to compare the French resistance with these terrorist groups. It is altogether different — or with the Algerian war. It is different, it is a special phenomenon which will not bring about any political solution.

[Travers] The thing which is not different is that there is a nationalist aspiration on the part of the Palestinians to have a state. Let us take a specific example — your government is preparing to expel from his country a Palestinian journalist who is well-known here, Akram Haniyah, who is the chief editor of a Jerusalem daily, in flagrant violation of all the stipulations of the Geneva Convention, which has been signed by your government. Haniyah is obviously a PLO sympathizer, but thousands of young Palestinians are also sympathizers of the PLO. I would even say further that there are some who are much more radical than Haniyah. So, by forcing the departure of a man who is relatively open to dialogue and who accepts the existence of the State of Israel, are you not afraid of radicalizing the young people even more. What will you do in 10 years, in 20 years, when you no longer have anyone left who will speak out in favor of negotiation?

[Shamir] You know, first of all, these measures which we are taking against this person are not a result of his journalistic activities. He is a man who is active in the terrorist movement, the PLO, and this has been proven, you know. We are not very happy to use such measures. If our security services take such an action they have a reason for it, and no one who belongs to this group, the PLO, accepts the Israeli presence, and the existence of Israel, because the ideology and the philosophy of these terrorist movements are that the State of Israel has no right to exist.

[Question] One has the impression, Mr Shamir, that during the period of government of Mr Peres there was a very clear development, and that you are taking steps backwards, let us say, on this matter.

[Shamir] Excuse me, but you know, you are not right, because with regard to this problem of the PLO there is no difference of opinion between myself and Mr Peres. In the political programme which our National Unity Government must follow there is a clause which states very clearly that we will never negotiate with the PLO. Of course we want to negotiate with all the Arab countries.

[Question] You said earlier that one cannot say never in politics. One never says never.

[Shamir] That is another ideology. You know, this decision was taken in view of this ideology, this philosophy of the PLO. An ideology is not a policy, it is more than a policy, so with those who want to destroy our state, who are not interested in having peace with Israel, with them we shall never negotiate because it would be useless.

[Question] But Mr Shamir, the majority of the Palestinians, all the same claim to be in the PLO, so if one day you want to reach a solution to this problem one hardly sees who your interlocutor could be if not the PLO.

[Shamir] You know, I do not believe that the majority of the Palestinian Arabs believe that the PLO will one day bring about a solution to the problem. They see that after more than 20 years of the existence of this movement they have not gotten anywhere, and you know that this terrorism, this (?Arab) terrorist movement has been the dominant factor in the Palestinian Arab population since the beginning of the century — the PLO is not a new movement, and this is perhaps the reason why they have not succeeded, because among the Palestinian Arabs there was never a democratic political movement.

[Denoyan] Ralph Pinto, it's over to you.

[Pinto] Mr Shamir, how do you assess the influence of Egypt and Jordan on Yasir 'Arafat? Does this influence exist, or are they not capable of very much?

[Shamir] They would like to have an influence on him, but you see that they are not having any success. There are always talks, but he escapes their pressure to show the kind of moderation which you talked about a few moments ago. Relations between Yasir 'Arafat and Jordan have been broken, that is well-known. There is no cooperation between them. With the Egyptians there is something, but I do not think that they have much faith in the possibility of cooperating with Yasir 'Arafat because he has never accepted the peace treaty which they concluded with Israel.

[Denoyan] Marc Travers?

[Travers] Mr Shamir, what could you reply to a Palestinian who, living today under military occupation, came to see you and said: We do not want Israeli governors but we are willing to accept an Israeli ambassador in the Palestinian state?

[Shamir] Well, if this Arab does not belong to the PLO, if he is not a terrorist who thinks that our people must be killed, if this is an Arab who is a patriot, who is really interested in the happiness of his people, I assure you that we will find a common language with him.

[Travers] The impression has been created that the process toward what you are describing appears to have broken down at the present time. The impression is that nothing is progressing or leading toward any advance toward a solution. What could make it possible to bring about a situation in which a major step can be made in the coming months or years?

[Shamir] It is not as simple as that, but you know we once concluded the Camp David accords with President al-Sadat, and in these accords there is a part on the solution of the Palestinian problem, and according to these accords we must proceed toward this solution in an evolutionary and gradual manner. There has been talk of the principles of autonomy of the Palestinian Arabs in the regions of Judea, Samaria and Gaza — an autonomy for a transitory period of 5 years, and after 5 years the parties — all the parties, that is to say the Palestinian Arabs, Jordan, Egypt, Israel, and the United States — will negotiate a stable status for these regions. Unfortunately the talks on the establishment of this autonomy were broken off by the Egyptian Government. We have lost time, because it is already more than 5 years since the negotiations began, so we have lost time, but I think that it is never too late.

[Travers] Are you going to renew dialogue with the Egyptians on this point?

[Shamir] I will propose to the Egyptians that they renew these negotiations within the framework of the Camp David accords.

[Denoyan] Stephan Denis?

[Denis] Mr Shamir, is it not a fact that maintaining the status quo, far from being something that you deplore, is, in fact, your true policy?

[Shamir] You know, when there is no progress they say that it is the status quo which exists, but we are always seeking to advance toward peace. We are still making efforts to achieve peace, and we will continue these efforts.

[Denoyan] Paul Nahon?

[Nahon] Mr Shamir, I wanted to know whether or not you firmly condemned the action of Rabbi Kahane last Sunday in Jerusalem?

[Shamir] Certainly.

[Nahon] In the clearest possible way?

[Shamir] There is no doubt about that.

[Nahon] But nevertheless you allowed 1,000 or so people to shout "Death to the Arabs" for several hours in the old city. They are anything but moderate, these people!

[Shamir] These are very extremist people, but what you must always bear in mind is that this is a small group which is not connected with any part of our people. This is a completely isolated group, and we sent our security services and our police to put an end to these demonstrations. You know, there are always, in different countries, (?minimal) groups which make (?trouble).

[Denoyan] All right, Mr Prime Minister. Let me thank you for having answered so extensively and fully the questions we put to you and for having done so in French. I hope it wasn't too difficult?

[Shamir] Well, let's say it wasn't easy!

Shamir: 'Negligible' Quantity of Weapons to Iran

TA281227 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1155 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is currently meeting the Newspaper Editors Committee on the occasion of 29 November [date of UN decision on the establishment of the state of Israel], being observed tomorrow. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports from Bet Sokolov in Tel Aviv:

[Begin recording] [Barqay] The traditional meeting between the Israeli prime minister and the newspaper editors is presently taking place. Yitzhaq Shamir delivered a lengthy address, speaking about our history and about the declaration made on 29 November 1947. He asked the correspondents not to focus their questions exclusively on recent events, but his request was not met. The first question, by *Davar* editor Hana Zemer, was whether there was no danger that the weapons which reached Iran will eventually be used against us:

[Shamir] In any weapons deal it is impossible to know with certainty the destination of the weapons. The international weapons market today is so complicated and intricate that you can never know where you might run into the weapons. However, we must take into consideration the fact that the weapons currently in question are quantitatively negligible in international standards, and these quantities cannot influence or decide the outcome of any confrontation. Usually when we have to decide on weapons sales we take into consideration the question of the extent to which this or that deal might harm Israel. We believe that in the affair currently under debate we also took this into consideration and decided that this is a fair risk.

[Barqay] Yitzhaq Shamir says the risk is fair, and while we are airing this excerpt he is continuing to answer questions. He will not be able to dodge current issues such as the Vanunu affair, the Iranian deal, and the infighting in the Herut Party. [end recording]

On Arms Money, Iran, Iraq

TA281845 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says that everything Israeli officials did in relation to the arms to Iran was done in the proper way and in accordance with Israel's national interests. The prime minister was addressing the association of newspaper editors and said that so far the United States has not appealed to us with a request that Israelis involved in the affair be questioned. Our political correspondent Yig'al Goren brings excerpts of the prime minister's remarks:

[Begin videorecording] [Goren] For the first time since the eruption of the Iran affair, the prime minister addressed the issue publicly, but today, too, he refrained from divulging many details. To the question of where the money made in the weapons deal went, Yitzhaq Shamir replied:

[Shamir] Israel had nothing to do with the financial remuneration for the weapons. We said this specifically in our communique: We sent U.S. arms to an address given to us, and the buyers transferred the money in return to the United States according to an address given to them by the Americans. These funds never crossed Israel. Therefore, there is no question of profits here, or where the money went or what was done with it.

[Goren] We asked the prime minister whether Israel has decided to prefer Iran over Iraq, and whether a debate had been held on this issue.

[Shamir] Those who decided that Israel should participate in this operation took into account all the political ramifications and all the various considerations. There is here nothing like the preference of one country over another. No debate was held on the matter, but neither was there any need for such a debate to be held on the subject. We know that both countries are hostile to Israel.

[Goren] We asked the prime minister whether there was some malfunction in the Israeli handling of the transfer of arms to Iran, and whether the proper conclusions would be drawn about those responsible for this.

[Shamir] As I have said, the very execution of the business was done by people entrusted by the U.S. Government to carry out this job. Israel participated in a certain part of the activity. At this point, I would like to say that we know and sometimes talk out of a consensus over the existence of strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States. Such a thing indeed does exist. This cooperation carries a certain content, and, furthermore, we want it to have content. There is no doubt in my mind that everything that was done was done correctly in accordance with the national interests. [end recording]

Defense Industry Concerned By Iran Deal

TA271130 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 27 Nov 86 p 3

[Report by Arye Egozi]

[Text] Deep concern was voiced in the Israeli military industries yesterday over the possibility that the U.S. Congress would reach the conclusion that Israel had helped the Administration bypass it on the sale of arms to Iran.

"If this happens, we will encounter difficulties completing ongoing projects like the Lavi or carrying out deals that only a few days ago seemed to be safely tucked in our pockets," a senior military industries source said yesterday.

It is the U.S. Congress that approves the military assistance to Israel as well as the special aid for the Lavi project. So far, thanks to its strong Washington lobby, Israel succeeded in getting all it wanted, sometimes even despite the Pentagon's firm opposition. Congress is also expected to approve the sale of Israeli Kfir's to Honduras soon. This deal, involving approximately $100 million, is extremely important for the aircraft industries, which are currently embroiled in a serious financial crisis in view of the cutbacks in commissions for the defense establishment and due to a drop in the profitability of exports.

Arms Traced Through Honduras to Contras

TA271201 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
27 Nov 86 p 3

[Report by Gil Qeysari and Yosef Walter]

[Text] Two years ago, an Israeli was involved in the supply of weapons to the contra underground, which is trying to topple the (leftist) Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. Furthermore, the Defense Ministry was officially asked to sell weapons to the Honduran Army, and these weapons were apparently later handed over to the contras.

Ma'ariv has a copy of an official letter addressed to the Defense Ministry, signed by Colonel Julio Perez, who was in charge of logistics in the Honduran Army's Ordnance Corps. Moreover, in a telephone conversation with Israeli elements, the colonel confirmed the authenticity of the documents and verified his signature.

These documents were given to the Defense Ministry 2 years ago at the most, through an Israeli arms dealer active in Latin America, called Pesah Ben-Or.

The lists involved large quantities of arms, far beyond the needs of the Honduran Army.

An American company called "Sherwood," which was mentioned by columnist Jack Anderson as one of the two companies that helped the CIA transfer arms to the Nicaraguan rebels, employed two Israelis at that time: Pinhas Dagan and 'Amos Gil'ad.

Pinhas Dagan had been a representative of the Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] in charge of the area stretching between Mexico and Colombia, and had previously also represented the Israeli plant "Degem Ma'arakhot" in America.

'Amos Gil'ad had been an IDF transportation officer. According to Anderson, the latest deal in which "Sherwood," whose owners are Jewish and which has offices in Washington and Miami, was involved with the import of 17,000 "Browning" machine guns from the Israeli Defense Ministry. According to Anderson, the U.S. authorities forbade receipt of the consignment, which according to "Sherwood" was earmarked for assembly and export to governments "friendly" to the United States.

The name of the Israeli 'Amos Gil'ad was mentioned at a certain stage also in connection with another dubious affair: He knew a man called (Gerard Lazinian), an Armenian residing in Miami, whom the FBI had detained on suspicion of involvement, together with another group, in the attempt to murder Honduran President Roberto Suazo. The chief suspect in this affair was General Jose Bozan-Rosa, the Honduran military attache in Chile. According to the plan, the group had intended to seize control over Honduras after the assassination. The plot was uncovered and raised a furor.

"Sherwood" was connected to (Lazinian). It seems that 'Amos Gil'ad made the introduction between (Lazinian) and the Israeli Pesah Ben-Or, who handled a large portion of the unofficial arms trade with Central American countries and who, until approximately a year ago, was based in Guatemala.

Yosef Walter adds: Defense Ministry sources said last night that if indeed Israeli weapons reached the hands of the contras in Nicaragua, this had not received the consent of the Defense Ministry, nor was it known to it. Israel sells weapons to sovereign countries, and if weapons that were intended for a sovereign country in any way reached the contras, Israel was not involved, they emphasized.

Rosenne Conveys Shamir Message to Shultz

TA290710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Israel's ambassador in Washington confered with the U.S. secretary of state yesterday and conveyed to him a verbal message from the prime minister that indicated Israel's wish to promote the peace process in the Middle East. The message came in response to another message recently relayed to Shamir by the U.S. ambassador in Israel. The talk between Ambassador Rosenne and Secretary Shultz lasted about 30 minutes.

Israeli sources in Washington told our correspondent that the affair of the arms deal with Iran and Israel's involvement in it were not raised at all in the meeting.

MK Bar'am Cancels European Visit Over Iran Affair

TA280952 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Labor Party Secretary 'Uzi Bar'am has canceled a visit he planned to make in the next few days to Britain [as heard] and France as a guest of the Italian Communist Party and the French Socialist Party. Our party affairs correspondent Razi Barqay reports that Knesset Member Bar'am decided to cancel the visit because he was afraid that he would not be able to explain Israel's role in the affair of the weapons deals with Iran.

Indictment Against Vanunu Submitted 28 Nov

TA280843 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0830 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] The indictment against Mordekhay Vanunu was submitted to the Jerusalem District Court a short time ago. At the same time a request was made to remand Vanunu in jail until the legal proceedings against him are completed.

Our correspondent Alon Ben-David reports that Vanunu is charged with three counts: collaborating with an enemy at war with us, a clause appearing in the chapter dealing with acts of treason violations; aggravated espionage; and transferring secret information without authorization.

Peres on Syrian Nerve Gas, USSR Role in Region

TA270915 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
27 Nov 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Menahem Rahat and Me'ir Bleich]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres told members of the Labor Party Central Committee that Syria is manufacturing nerve gas, which will be mounted on Soviet-made missiles.

Peres accused the Soviet Union of constantly upgrading the level of armament, arguing that it is always the first to introduce and supply modern weapons into our region. This was the case when the Soviets introduced the first MiG's of different types, and the same held true when it provided Syria with surface-to-surface missiles.

The foreign minister added that a top Soviet official told him: "We know that you need good ties with the United States and that you depend on U.S. weapons, because we provide the Syrians with missiles and aircraft. As long as we provide such weapons, you have no choice but to seek arms in the United States. Perhaps the way to downgrade the armament level in the region depends on us, not you: We will limit the supply of modern weapons to Syria, and you will return the gesture in kind." [passage omitted]

Government Aware of Syrian Chemical Capability

TA281144 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
28 Nov 86 p 3

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]
[Excerpts] Chemical weapons, apparently including nerve and mustard gas, have recently been transferred from Syria to Iran. These reports have recently been confirmed by Western intelligence sources and, as far as the Israeli intelligence community is concerned, constitute further proof of Syria's strengthening in terms of chemical weapons.

Security sources in Israel said yesterday that there is nothing new in the report published by *Janes Defense Weekly* since Israel has for a long time known that not only does Syria manufacture chemical weapons but also that it intends to transfer them to other elements which would not hesitate to use them. The military sources emphasized that Syria also intends to use chemical weapons directly against Israel. The sources stressed that these developments further threaten peace in the region and undermine any attempt to solve the Israeli-Syrian conflict through peaceful means. [passage omitted]

Relying on information from Western intelligence services, security sources in Israel emphasize that Syria has the most advanced chemical potential in the Arab world and it may also have the means to produce chemical weapons.

There have been many reports in the West that Syria has the technical ability and plans to acquire chemical weapons and transfer them to Iran.

Shamir: Syria Behind Terrorism in South Lebanon

TA301645 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
30 Nov 86 pp 2

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says that Syria is behind the acts of terror is southern Lebanon against Israel. He said this to Swedish Defense Minister Roine Carlsson with whom he had a meeting last Friday.

The Swedish minister is scheduled to visit Damascus this week where he will meet with the Syrian leaders, and Yitzhaq Shamir has suggested that Minister Carlsson talk to the leaders of the Syrian regime so as to put a stop to the terror that harms the UNIFIL soldiers, among others.

The prime minister promised the Swedish defense minister that Israel will do everything so Swedish soldiers serving in UNIFIL can carry out their duties.

Communique Issued Following Kigali Summit

EA301305 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 27 Nov 86

["Joint communique" issued at the conclusion of the Kigali regional summit on 27 November]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the president of the Republic of Rwanda and founder-president of the MRND [National Revolutionary Development Movement], Major-General Juvenal Habyarimana, the founder-president of the MPR [People's Movement of the Revolution] and president of the Republic of Zaire, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa za Banga; the chairman of the UPRONA Party [National Unity and Progress Party] and president of the Republic of Burundi, Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza; Kenyan President Daniel Totoich arap Moi; Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi; Ugandan Prime Minister Samson Kisekka; and Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi attended the regional summit held in Kigali on 27 November 1986.

The summit was held in pursuit of the continuance of regular consultations emphasized at the previous summits held in Goma, Entebbe, and Nairobi. The summit provided a further occasion to exchange views on problems of common interest.

The seven heads of state and government once again stressed the fundamental importance they attach to the policy of good-neighborliness.

In this respect they reiterated their firm determination to continue working for the consolidation of peace, security and stability both at the level of each country and at the regional level to provide their respective peoples with favorable conditions for social and economic development and to promote, in an atmosphere of trust among their countries, fruitful and dynamic cooperation based on brotherhood and on the effective solidarity required by the interdependence of their interests.

In light of the conclusions reached during their previous meetings, the heads of state and government reaffirmed their commitment to ensuring continued security in the region. They particularly stressed the need for regular contact to promote cooperation among their respective security services to enable them to adopt concrete measures to discourage any possible attempt to organize subversive activities likely to endanger security along their respective countries' borders or to endanger the maintenance and reinforcement of peace and stability in each of the countries.

Fully aware that the presence of refugees in a country can represent an element of insecurity for their countries of origin if they are not sufficiently cared for, the heads of state and government stressed the following principles:

The states have already clearly committed themselves to the continuation of a humanitarian policy for refugees. The states have committed themselves to preventing refugees from indulging in any political, military, or propaganda activities likely to spoil good relations between their host country and their country of origin. Refugees will be housed at least 50 km away from their country of origin. The states must not use refugees as combatants in any way. The states must assist in creating conditions for voluntary repatriation, while at the same time considering the particular situation of the country of origin. Any armed person applying for refugee status must be immediately disarmed. Arms and military equipment in his possession must be surrendered to his country of origin.

On their objective to promote cooperation in all sectors of development where their governments can take action to ensure effective cooperation and solidarity between their peoples, they laid particular emphasis on the decisions made at the bilateral level and within the framework of the organizations of which their countries are members.

They expressed satisfaction about the progress so far achieved and stressed the need to strengthen cooperation in the following sectors: trade, transport and communications, cultural exchanges, scientific research, information, nature, and environmental protection.

On trade, the heads of state and government decided to intensify cooperation by implementing existing bilateral and multilateral agreements while at the same time paying specific attention to the measures that respond to the needs of the people inhabiting border regions and that contribute to the fight against smuggling.

They stressed the importance they attach to strengthening cooperation in the sector of transport and communications as an essential factor in promoting trade between their countries.

On cultural exchanges, they decided to develop these to enable their peoples to get to know each other better and to help each other to meet their needs in the field of (?training).

Concerning the scientific research sector, the heads of state and government stressed the need to promote cooperation to enable the seven countries to benefit from the results of research to increase production, especially in the sectors of agriculture and animal husbandry, and in the struggle against endemic epidemic deseases.

On cooperation in the field of information, they underlined need for a policy that facilitates freer circulation of information among their countries to strengthen the spirit of solidarity in their struggle to promote development and to avoid the spread of rumors likely to create tension.

On current international problems, the heads of state and government stressed their concern about the persistent economic crisis and its negative effects on development in African countries. In this respect, they urged the international community to support the African Continent in implementing its priority program for economic recovery. They stressed the need for developing countries to strengthen mutual cooperation, to put into a concrete form their solidarity and interdependence, and, in this way, to actively participate in the promotion of the new international economic order.

They reaffirmed the fundamental importance of the (?ethic) defined in the UN and OAU charters and the principles of the

Nonaligned Movement. In this respect, they strongly condemned the Pretoria minority racist regime, underlining its responsibility in perpetuating and aggravating the atmosphere of tension and crisis in southern Africa by its stubbornness in continuing its anachronistic apartheid policy, maintaining its illegal occupation of Namibia and intensifying its aggression, blackmail and intimidation of the Frontline States.

The heads of state and government paid tribute to the memory of the late president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, whose tragic death in a plane crash on 19 October deprived Mozambique and all of Africa of a gallant and tireless freedom fighter. They issued an appeal to all the daughters and sons of Africa to continue with even greater determination the struggle for freedom to which the late Samora Machel had devoted his life.

They reaffirmed their countries' solidarity with the countries directly confronting the Pretoria regime's policy of destabilization with the South African people who are struggling for the introduction of democracy into their country and with the Namibian people who are struggling for respect for their right to self-determination and independence that must be exercised in accordance with the relevant decisions of Resolution 435 adopted in 1978 by the UN Security Council, which is the only solution acceptable to the international community for the settlement of the Namibian problem.

At the end of the session, the heads of state and government agreed to hold their next regional summit in Khartoum in March 1987 in response to the invitation from the prime minister of the Republic of Sudan. [passage omitted]

Signed in Kigali on 27 November 1986 by:

The President of the republic of Rwanda and MRND founder-president, Maj-Gen Juvenal Habyarimana; the MPR founder-president and president of the Republic of Zaire, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa za Banga; the UPRONA Party chairman and president of the Republic of Burundi, Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza; Kenyan President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi; Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi; Ugandan Prime Minister Dr Samson Kisekka; and Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi

Al-Mahdi on Southern Sudan

EA282235 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1115 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Excerpt] This morning the fourth summit for East and central Africa ended in Kigali. Following the departure of the Kenyan head of State Daniel arap Moi, the other heads of state and government and their delegations left Kigali this morning. Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko was the first to leave at 0617; Ugandan Prime Minister Samson Kisekka was the next to leave at 0910. The Ugandan prime minister made a statement to the press in which he hailed the excellent relations of friendship, cooperation, and brotherhood that unite Rwanda and Uganda, which are also united by historical, cultural, and geographical ties. We therefore share almost the same problems, for which we must seek appropriate solutions, he said.

On the just ended summit, Samson Kisekka indicated that it constituted a privileged framework within which our brotherly countries and heads of state and government could discuss and consult with each other on all points of interest to our region.

Burundian President Colonel Jean Baptiste Bagaza left at 0930. The Sudanese prime minister left after him.

In an interview with the press, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi tackled the problem of southern Sudan. He declared that his government was ready to have talks with the rebel Colonel John Garang on three conditions:

1. That John Garang accept the cease-fire;

2. That he cease his collaboration with foreign countries, which help him undermine security inside Sudan;

3. That he ceases to mistreat the civilian population of the south of the country.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi also indicated that he did not see any problem in Khartoum giving autonomy to southern Sudan. Concerning the death of John Garang and [rumors] that he might have been seriously injured, the Sudanese prime minister declared that he did not have any precise news apart from rumors in the media.

Finally, on the signing of a possible mutual defense agreement in the framework of the regional summit, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said that this is not the most important thing because, he said, what is important is to find an opportunity for the heads of state and government to consult each other and discuss all problems of interest to our region for the development and security of our countries.

Finally, Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi left Kigali at 0925. [passage omitted]

PTA Ministerial Meeting Opens in Addis Ababa

LD301703 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1000 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The ninth session of the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] ministerial meeting was opened at Africa Hall today by Comrade Adis Tedla, member of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the national central planning committee. The 3-day meeting will study in detail the report presented by the PTA consultative meeting recently held in Addis Ababa. Opening the meeting, Comrade Adis Tedla noted that the ministerial meeting was charged with the great responsibility of implementing the plans laid down in the Lagos Plan of Action by strengthening the practical activities of the PRA.

Disagreements Over Trade Seen

LD301725 Nairobi KNA in English 1007 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 30 Nov — Kenya is among the first six PTA [Preferential Trade Area] member countries who have agreed to carry out a tariff reduction of 25 percent as a first step aimed at eliminating customs duties in trade between member-states of the organization. The other five member-countries are Burundi, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe. The elimination of duty on trade goods from member countries within the PTA subregion would result in liberalization of trade within the subregion with more commodities finding their way into the common list of trade items qualifying for preferential treatment.

The organization had set 1992 as the target year for the total elimination of all trade barriers such as customs duties between the member-states of the PTA. However, at the ongoing fifth [as heard] meeting of the PTA Council of Ministers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopian delegates have called for the total elimination of customs duty to be pushed back beyond 1992. There is fear among some countries that the zero option in the eventual elimination of duty would result in huge losses of revenue among the PTA member-countries.

The Kenya delegation to the meeting is led by a permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Mr Githuku, and consists of Kenya's ambassador to Ethiopia, Mr P.J. Ndugu; Kenya's ambassador to Zambia, Mr Tumwa; and other senior government officials.

ALGERIA

President Bendjedid Receives PFLP's Habash

LD292125 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Excerpts] President Chadli Bendjedid has had audiences with Mr Messaadia [head of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat], Rabah Bitat [speaker of the National People's Assembly] and George Habash [PFLP general secretary]. [passage omitted]

The talks with George Habash would certainly have dealt with the latest developments concerning the Palestinian cause, particularly as the World Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People is marked today.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Phones Al-Asad on Lebanon Situation

LD290042 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday evening [28 November] urgently telephoned Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad about the grave situation in Shatila camp, which has been exposed to fierce bombing by the Shi'ite Ya's [Amal movement] gangs.

During this telephone contact, the brother leader called on President Hafiz al-Asad to intervene personally to save the population of that camp from the mass annihilation to which they are exposed at the hands of the Shi'ite Ya's gangs.

DFLP's Hawatimah Cables

LD300508 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received a telegram from Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the DFLP, in which he affirmed that the criminal acts committed by the Shi'ite Ya's gangs against the Palestinian people in Lebanon revealed the existence of a comprehensive plot aimed at destroying and disarming Palestinian camps.

In his message to the leader he said: We highly appreciate your stand in support of the Palestinian people and we urgently appeal to you to intervene to protect the destiny of our people from the engineered massacre, particularly since the Zionist enemy is taking part along with the Shi'ite Ya's gangs in the implementation of the massacre and the total destruction plot.

Emergency Summit Proposed

LD301028 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Nov (JANA) — A responsible source at the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has stated that the Great Jamahiriyah agrees to hold an emergency Arab summit to discuss the plight of the Palestinians in Lebanon.

Newspaper Claims Reagan 'About To Fall'

LD291321 Tripoli JANA in English 0826 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth 29, *Jamahiriyah News Agency — Al-Jamahiriyah* newspaper published by the revolutionary committees reviewed the series of failures and successive defeats suffered by the administration of Israel's mad dog in various parts of the world. It started in Cuba, in Nicaragua, in Angola, in Lebanon and ended with the failed aggression against Great Jamahiriyah.

Under the title "The Zero Hour is Near" the newspaper asserted that these successive defeats came about due to the contradiction between the U.S.-colonialist policy with the international laws, charters and conducts [as received].

The paper said that as soon as the world public opinion and the American people itself came to know about the cheating, the campaigns of misinformation and the lies and distortions of truths, they started to pour its fury on the era of Israel's mad dog and his administration which made the legitimacy of him staying in power an impossibility.

It concluded by saying: "World and U.S. media have no doubt whatsoever that the fate of mad dog Reagan has been drawn clearly and that he is about to fall 'inevitably.' "

Algerian Military Delegation Continues Visit

LD010046 Tripoli JANA in English 1417 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Al-Bayan al-Awal, Al-Harth 30, *Jamahiryah News Agency* — The Algerian military delegation yesterday visited the administration and the management of the great man-made river where a member of the people's committee of the project briefed them on the strategic objectives of the great man-made river.

The member asserted in his explanation to the Algerian military delegation that the project will transform Great Jamahiriyah into a further phase of development.

Members of the delegation expressed their admiration for this massive achievement being realized by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Tours Military College

LD010049 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Banghazi, 30 Nov (JANA) — The Algerian military delegation which is on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah, paid a visit to the College of Elite Strike Forces [al-Sa'iqa] and Paratroopers this morning. [passage omitted]

CSSR Delegation Departs Tripoli After Visit

LD290024 Tripoli JANA in English 1740 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth 28, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr. Vladimir Cerevka, the Czech assistant minister of culture and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this evening at the end of their visit to Great Jamahiriya.

In a statement he made to JANA, Mr. Vladimir hailed the giant civilised accomplishment achieved by the Libyan Arab people — thanks to the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, Mr. Vladimir said:

"Great Jamahiriya is taking the right way to arrive at liberty and happiness and to struggle against imperialism."

In his statement he pointed out that relations between Great Jamahiriya and Czechoslovakia by saying [as received]: "We were assured that the Libyan Arab people treasure our friendship and wishes to consolidate the relations between the two friendly countries." He concluded by expressing his happiness and that of his accompanying delegation for visiting Jamahiriya and their participation in the Czechoslovak cultural week held in Great Jamahiriya in the past two days.

MAURITANIA

President's Address Notes 'Terrorist Actions'

LD292301 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Speech to the nation by Colonel Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, chairman of the CMSN [Military Committee for National Salvation] and head of state, on the 26th anniversary of national independence on 28 November — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful and the compassionate. The anniverary of national independence, 28 November, is an opportunity for each one of us to think about the meaning of this event. [passage omitted]

In the economic field, the implementation of the economic and fiscal reform program continues under good conditions. The rate of economic growth during last year was 3.1 percent, and it is expected that it will be 4 percent this year. [passage omitted]

Here I would like to express my regret at the recent attempt by a group of citizens to deceive international public opinion in order to distort the good reputation of our people. The purpose of this campaign is against our people and country, which has been a haven for peace, unity, civilization, and Islam. With the collaboration of some members of the international press, these citizens wanted to [word indistinct] the reality of our people, and to damage the important progress, which has been, or is about to be, achieved.

First of all, our resources should be directed toward reinforcing the atmosphere of freedom and confidence which will bolster the creative abilities of our people and will achieve development for our country. Therefore I say that this group of citizens, which is marching against the direction of history and which is trying to damage the future of our people through a series of terrorist actions, wanted to damage the security of the citizens and their properties. The stance of the state was firm, and will remain so, toward such behavior. The stance of the state was to completely shoulder its responsibilities for the sake of the public good.

Let those who would like to obstruct our march toward progress know that the insistence of the state in this regard is unequaled except for the strong will of our people to place their national independence, unity, and progress above all considerations. [passage omitted]

MOROCCO

Belgian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

LD290630 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans arrived in Rabat this evening on an official visit to Morocco that will last until 2 December. He was received at the airport by Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and his senior aides.

At Sala airport the Belgian foreign minister told journalists that his visit to Morocco is within the context of strengthening Belgian-Moroccan ties as it is customary for foreign ministers of the two countries to exchange visits. He said that he accepted the invitation to visit Morocco with pleasure because Belgium attaches great importance to the good relations existing between it and Morocco.

Leo Tindemans said that he will take the opportunity of this visit in order to discuss with Moroccan officials ways that could lead to strengthening Belgian-Moroccan relations on the political, economic, and cultural levels. [passage omitted]

King Hassan Holds Talks With UAE President

JN301815 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 29 Nov 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Rabat (WAM) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan met with King Hassan II of Morocco in the royal palace in Rabat last night.

WAM has learned that during their meeting, which falls within the framework of their continuous exchange of viewpoints and consultations, the two leaders discussed the latest events in the Gulf region, the political situation in the Arab world, and some world affairs of common concern, in addition to fraternal relations between the two countries and ways to boost them. [passage omitted]

Danish Minister Issues Statement, Departs

LD291801 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Rabat, Nov 29 (MAP) — Uffe Elleman Jensen, Danish minister of foreign affairs left here Friday after a three day official visit to Morocco at the head of a large delegation of Danish businessmen. Before leaving, Jensen told the press his gratitude for the warm welcome he was met with during his stay and expressed the wish to see his Moroccan peer Abdellatif Filali visit Denmark for further talks and follow-up of this visit.

During his stay here, Jensen conferred with the Moroccan Premier Azeddine Laraki, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali and the Minister of Trade and Industry Tahar Masmoudi.

Jensen wound up his visit with a press conference Friday in which he talked about bilateral cooperation, relations between Morocco and the European Economic Community (EEC), and the stance of his country vis a vis the Sahara issue.

As to relations with the EEC, Jensen said his country has always endeavoured for better propositions in favour of Morocco and Mediterranean countries. Jensen, who participated in the talks that mandated the European commission to formulate these propositions, stressed how difficult it is to come up with better propositions and ask member countries threatened by Moroccan products to make more concessions. He also expressed hope to see talks between Morocco and the EEC in the field of fisheries result in a new accord.

Evoking the Sahara issue, the head of Danish diplomacy said "Denmark backs the principle of holding a referendum in the Western Sahara under the United Nations supervision as was proposed by Morocco."

He recalled the neutrality of his country and the fact that his country abstained while the Algerian resolution was put to vote at the United Nations. We saw the resolution as unconstructive and not in line with efforts by the UN secretary general in his attempts to come up with a viable solution to the problem, said Jensen.

Assessing the results of bilateral cooperation and his visit to Morocco, Jensen said his country was ready to contribute to the development of the Moroccan agricultural sector which is a top priority for the government.

Moroccan-Danish cooperation will focus on sectors such as fodder production and the introduction of new crops like colza grains and fodder beets.

Jensen looked with Moroccan officials into the carrying out of an integrated project in the field of fisheries covering all stages from catching fish to canning stages.

Jensen also revealed that an accord was signed Friday whereby Moroccan and Danish companies will create in Morocco a joint venture of dairy products to benefit from financial assistance of the Danish Government.

Talking about the role Europe should play in settling the Middle East conflict, Jensen said an international conference would be useless if not all concerned parties are attending the conference.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Returns; Comments on South, Ethiopia

JN281821 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Nov (SUNA) — In a press statement he made to SUNA today while he was on his way home from the Rwanda summit conference that was held in Kigali yesterday, Prime Minister al-Mahdi said that the conference concentrated on the issue of refugees — on which Sudan presented an integrated plan. The plan concentrates on the prevention of tension among the countries and the protection of the refugees. The presidents of the seven countries who participated in the conference approved the plan and included it in the final communique.

Al-Mahdi said that the idea of holding a conference that brings the seven countries together attains the goals of promoting bilateral relations in the fields of security, trade, culture, and the exchange of information. He hoped that the idea would be developed in a way that includes other countries.

On what happened to John Garang, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said: "I do not know what actually happened to him, and I do not know whether he was killed." He added: "I met those who stressed that Garang is alive. Others conveyed different reports. However, his absence is noticeable. His recordings that are broadcast are old. We cannot be certain about what happened to him."

Al-Mahdi added that what is certain is that there are differences within the Garang group. Some are opposed to fighting a democratic regime that proposes solutions to various issues on a peaceful basis. There are, moreover, tribal differences within the Dinka in addition to differences between the Dinka and the Nuer. Some differences are ideological. Some do not support the Marxist policy while others are keen to abide by it like Dr Lam Akol.

Al-Mahdi stated that Sudan proposed a peace agreement with Ethiopia based on good-neighborly relations and cooperation on all issues, yet Ethiopia delayed its response and preferred to support the rebels. Al-Mahdi stressed that Ethiopia backs the rebels with weapons, training, and food supplies. It, moreover, grants them a radio station which covers one of its official frequencies and provides them with diplomatic passports. He said: "These are documented matters." Al-Mahdi added: Ethiopia, which is based on a totalitarian political system, does not permit any political, military, or political activities unless they are carried out within the framework it wants. That is why such activities undertaken by the rebels confirm its support for them. This is why Ethiopia did not respond positively to the proposal presented by Sudan. Al-Mahdi also stressed the ability of the Sudanese to solve their problems alone. He said that the northerners no longer fear the secession of southern Sudan and the southerners' fear of having Islam and Arabism imposed on them has become unfounded. Al-Mahdi added that there is nothing, actually, that prevents the Sudanese from reaching a decisive solution.

In his statement, Al-Mahdi pointed out that during their meeting in Kigali yesterday he discussed with Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi relations between Sudan and Kenya and the existence of a relief organization belonging to Colonel John Garang in the Kenyan capital. He added that he discussed the need to stop the activities of this organization and the need to have Kenya stand by Sudan in the face of the terrorism created by the rebel movement.

Al-Mahdi said that the Kenyan president stressed Kenya's keenness to do whatever consolidates the unity of Sudan and ends sedition. Inquiring about the reasons that prevent Sudan from continuing negotiations with the rebel movement, Al-Mahdi said that he told the Kenyan president that Sudan has two conditions for holding negotiations with the movement; namely, that the movement abandon terrorism "such as the downing of the civilian plane" and that the government be certain that the movement has freedom of action, because all of the information the government has indicates that the movement is in the grip of Ethiopia.

Concluding his statement to SUNA, the prime minister said that administrative rule will be proclaimed in southern Sudan shortly but there is a conviction that this depends on widespreadapproval. The prime minister said that this approval is the crux of the issue. As for naming the officials, an understanding must be reached on this issue so as to avoid new complications.

Al-Mahdi Rules Out Mobutu Mediation Effort

EA300520 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2130 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] In a statement for Radio Kinshasa, Mr al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has ruled out the possibility of President Mobutu mediating between the rebel movement and the Sudanese authorities. He commended Mobutu's positive attitude toward Sudan within the framework of the existing relations between the two countries.

Al-Mahdi also said that means of transport and communication by rail, river, and air had been restored in southern Sudan after being made secure.

Northern Town Reportedly Bombed; 15 Injured

NC301149 Paris AFP in English 1143 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 30 (AFP) — Unidentified planes bombed the area around the town of Tokar in northern Sudan last Thursday, injuring 15 people, local press reports said Sunday quoting a member of Parliament from the region.

The daily *Al-Usbu'* quoted deputy Hashim Bamkar from Port Sudan as saying the government had kept news of the air raid from reaching the public.

Tokar lies about 150 kilometers (90 miles) from the Ethiopian border on the main road running along the Red Sea coast.

Mr. Bamkar did not indicate who may have been responsible for the reported air raid, which he called an insult to the Sudanese Government.

SPLM Said To Prepare for New Attack in Equatoria

JN281829 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum Nov 28 (SUNA) — Rebels of Sudan People's Liberation Movement, SPLM, are now preparing for a new attack on Kapoeta area in Equatoria region, southern Sudan, a delegation of Tabo tribes explained when they met the governor of the region Gen Peter Cirello in Juba recently.

The delegation said the SPLM began gathering its troops in around the areas of (Taros Roma) and (Mamckres).

They added in their security report they presented to the governor that the SPLM used the shortage of the food which faces them there as means to force them to join the movement.

The delegation protested the ignoring by the government of their issue and hailed the Sudanese Army forces for protecting the people there.

SPLA Activities in Bahr al-Ghazal Area Abate

JN291538 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Babanusah, Sudan, 29 Nov (SUNA) — The activities of the outlaws' forces, the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, have abated in the area between the town of Babanusah, south of Kurdufan, and the Bahr al-'Arab area, Bahr al-Ghazal region, in southern Sudan. This was announced today, Saturday, in a press statement by Lieutenant Colonel Khalid 'Umar al-Ja'li, commander of the Babanusah garrison.

Al-Ja'li explained that the Armed Forces are in full control of that area and have managed to deliver relief supplies to those affected by famine in the Uwayl area. They also managed to transport relief supplies via trucks to Waw, capital of the Bahr al-Ghazal region. Al-Ja'li also said the Armed Forces are drawing up plans to continue maintaining security throughout the Bahr al-Ghazal region to deliver more relief supplies to those in need of them.

Saudi Arabia Reportedly Grants Aircraft, Weapons

JN291258 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Nov (SUNA) — Saudi Arabia has reportedly given aircraft, arms, and ammunition to Sudan. According to the independent *Al-Adwa*, published here, Sudanese pilots are to go to Saudi Arabia to receive the aircraft.

State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani has cabled his thanks to King Fahd and renewed an invitation to the Saudi monarch to visit Sudan.

Council Denies Report

JN301532 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Nov (SUNA) — In a statement today, the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers denied reports in some newspapers yesterday about a Saudi grant to Sudan totaling approximately $3 billion, 70 percent of which was to be in the form of Saudi goods and the remainder as military aid in the form of aircraft and military equipment. The General Secretariat affirmed that such reports are untrue and completely groundless.

Ethiopia Accused of Frequent Border Violations
JN301206 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1021 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Nov (SUNA) — Muhammad 'Uthman Hamid Karrar, the governor of the Eastern region, has announced that the Ministry of Defense is carrying out moves in coordination with other concerned bodies to halt the frequent violation of the eastern border by Ethiopian planes. Karrar said that the Ethiopian Air Force's bombing and violation of Sudan's eastern border have become familiar. He said the Ethiopian bombing of the border has become a fact.

The governor explained that responsibility for defending Sudan is not only the responsibility of the regional government, but rather the responsibility of the Sudanese Government.

Reports received from the Eastern region the day before yesterday, Friday, said that the eastern border was bombed by Ethiopian planes.

Asked about the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry's recent statement denying supporting John Garang, denouncing Sudan's accusations, and threatening to (?open) files in response to Sudan's accusations, Information and Culture Minister Muhammad Tawfiq said that Ethiopia's harboring of the Garang movement and extending food and other aid to it constitute support for the Garang movement.

Ambassador to Ethiopia To Remain in Khartoum
JN301145 Khartoum SUNA in English 1031 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 30 (SUNA) The Sudanese ambassador to Ethiopia will remain in the Sudan till the Ethiopian Government has taken a decision on the return of its ambassador to Khartoum, a partisan newspaper reported today. Till such a move is taken by Ethiopia diplomatic representation between the two capitals will remain on the level of charge d'affaires, the paper *Al-Hadaf* quoted informed sources at the Foreign Ministry as saying. It is to be recalled that Ethiopia has recently called its ambassador to Khartoum for consultations. A similar step has also been taken by the Sudanese Government when it called its ambassador posted in Addis Ababa for consultations.

Foreign Minister, Libyan Envoy Discuss Ties
JN291546 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1414 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Nov (SUNA) — Foreign Minister al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi received here today Jum'ah al-Fazzani, secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau, in Khartoum. Al-Fazzani said he and Al-Hindi discussed aspects of Libyan-Sudanese cooperation. They also discussed preparations for the convening of a meeting by the joint Sudanese-Libyan committee which will provide a strong, new impetus, and raise bilateral relations to the level sought by the two fraternal peoples.

Al-Fazzani said Sudanese and Libyan views are identical on the current developments in the Arab homeland and Africa, adding that Sudan affirmed its support for the Jamahiriyah against all forms of imperialist conspiracies against the Libyan Arab people.

A high-level Libyan educational delegation arrived here yesterday to follow up the implementation of the cultural agreement signed in Tripoli recently between the secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Education and Scientific Research and the Sudanese Education Ministry.

The Libyan delegation will study the technical aspects of establishing a number of technical elementary, preparatory, and secondary schools in Sudan. It will also consider Sudan's request to maintain and support a number of schools in the areas affected by drought and desertification in addition to providing school materials, equipment, and books.

An authoritative Libyan source said the delegation will discuss the possibility of a contribution by the Jamahiriyah to the establishment of Kurdufan University and will also discuss the technical aspects related to the admission of Sudanese students into Libyan universities with the National Council for Higher Education.

Aid to Darfur Region Discussed
JN301930 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1714 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Nov (SUNA) — The Libyan economic aid convoy will arrive in Al-Fashir, capital of the Darfur region, from the Al-Kufrah Province in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah within the next few days. This was announced today, Sunday, by Jum'ah al-Fazzani, secretary of the Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Khartoum, in a press statement following his meeting with State Council Member Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din.

Al-Fazzani said he discussed with Dr Taj al-Din the official and popular arrangements to receive the convoy within their discussion of the aspects of the integrative relationship between the Darfur region and the Al-Kufrah Province. Al-Fazzani explained that Dr Taj al-Din hailed the developing relations between the Sudanese and Libyan peoples and the comprehensive development efforts the Jamahiriyah is making in the Darfur region. He also said the meeting, which came within the framework of continued discussion to bolster relations between the two countries in all fields, also dealt with the latest Arab and African political developments.

In another development, Idris al-Banna, deputy chairman of the State Council, received Jum'ah al-Fazzani here this morning. After the meeting, Al-Fazzani stated that he and Al-Banna reviewed bilateral relations in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields, and ways to activate them within the framework of Arab unity. They also exchanged views on the latest Arab and African political developments.

Foreign Minister Receives Romanian Envoy, Message

JN291609 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Nov (SUNA) — In an exclusive statement to SUNA, the Romanian ambassador in Khartoum has denied that Colonel John Garang, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement and commander of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, is present or being treated in Romania, as reports recently stated. He asserted that relations between Sudan and Romania are strong and developed.

Foreign Minister al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi received his excellency the Romanian ambassador here today. He received from him a message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on a Romanian plan to reduce arms expenditure, which Romania has actually implemented and urged countries around the world to adopt by cutting their arms expenditures.

The minister asserted to the Romanian ambassador that Sudan supports any initiative or efforts to reduce arms expenditures and to focus on development.

Egyptian Minister Arrives in Khartoum 30 Nov

JN301202 Khartoum SUNA in English 1016 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 30, (SUNA) — Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif arrived here today on a three-day official visit at the invitation of the Culture and Information Minister Muhammad Tawfiq Ahmad.

Safwat will deliver a message to Chairman of the State Council Ahmad al-Mirghani from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on the bilateral relations between the two countries.

While here Safwat will review with Culture and Information Minister Muhammad Tawfiq cooperation between Sudan and Egypt in the field of information and culture. He will also meet with Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and the Democratic Unionist Party leader Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani. The minister will hold a press conference on Wednesday.

Meets With Al-Mirghani

JN301759 Khartoum SUNA in English 1726 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum Nov. 30 (SUNA) — Egyptian minister Safwat al-Sharif who is currently visiting the country has conveyed a verbal message from the Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to Chairman of the State Council Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani on the issues of mutual concern and the situation in the Arab world.

Al-Sharif, who conferred with Al-Mirghani here today said he has conveyed to Al-Mirghani the Egyptian president's compliments, adding that Al-Mirghani has welcomed the expected visit of Mubarak to Sudan.

The chairman of the State Council has stressed the necessity of exchanging visits between the officials in the two countries, Al-Sharif said.

The Egyptian Ambassador to Khartoum Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah attended the meeting.

On the other hand the joint information committee between Sudan and Egypt began its meetings here today under the chairmanship of Culture and Information Minister Muhammad Tawfiq and Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif.

In the meeting Tawfiq voiced the necessity of continuing the dialogue between the two countries for creating new horizons of mutual cooperation.

The Egyptian information minister also addressed the meeting pointing that the Egyptian information had faced great difficulties in dealing with Sudan's reality during the defunct regime of ousted Numayri but now and under the resemblance of ruling system of the two countries, the Egyptian information can freely express Sudan's reality. [sentence as received]

On the other hand chairman of the radio Sawt al-'Arab broadcasting network Amin Basyuni told SUNA following the meeting that the meeting discussed the general steps and performance which have been achieved in fields of information cooperation between the two countries.

It is worth noting that the Egyptian information minister and the accompanying delegation arrived here today on a three-day visit.

Al-Husayn Departs for Tunis Arab Council Meeting

JN301507 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Nov (SUNA) — Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn left for Tunis this morning leading the Sudanese delegation to the fifth conference of the Arab interior ministers, which will begin its 3-day work there tomorrow, Monday.

The conference will listen to a report by the secretary general of the Arab Interior Ministers Council on the secretariat's work between the two sessions. The conference will also discuss a plan on Arab strategy for combating drugs as well as the establishment of a hospital to treat drug addicts in the Arab world.

Tawfiq Discusses Arab Summit, Foreign Policy

JN290925 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 29 Nov 86 p 16

[Interview with Culture and Information Minister Muhammad Tawfiq by *Sawt al-Sha'b* correspondent Caroline Faraj in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpt] *Sawt al-Sha'b*: What is Sudan's stand on the break in Syrian-British relations?

Tawfiq: It is regrettable to see Syria forced to sever its relations with Britain and to see Britain claiming that Syria was the source of terrorism. We all know that the meaning of terrorism is still ambiguous.

I do not believe that a state like Syria, which is smaller than Great Britain, can terrorize Britain. Then Britain punishes Syria, which is part of the Arab fold. The Arabs categorically reject this, regardless of the reasons.

Sawt al-Sha'b: Do you believe that the current Arab situation is suitable for convening an Arab summit?

Tawfiq: The possibility of convening an Arab summit conference seems to be difficult at the present time because no answer to the following question has been reached: Would the summit conference convene to solve the existing Arab problems and obstacles, or would the existing problems and obstacles be solved before the summit? This makes me believe that the Arab summit conference will not be held at the present time.

Sawt al-Sha'b: What is the general framework of fraternal Sudan's foreign policy?

Tawfiq: We in Sudan always call for following the policy of good-neighborliness. In the past, Sudan was surrounded by many enemies. The first task of the present government was to break the siege of the enemies. Thus, we opted for the policy of nonalignment. Many countries which claim that they are nonaligned are in fact the opposite of this.

We call on our Arab brothers, our neighbors, and the other countries to cooperate with Sudan because this is in line with our interests. I would like to affirm that any country suffering from a shortage of basic resources must not show hostility toward any other country. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Syrian Interior Minister Arrives for Meeting

JN010649 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Tunis — Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash arrived in Tunis today. He will take part in the fifth session of the Arab Interior Ministers Council scheduled to begin in Tunis on 1 December.

In a statement on arrival Ghabbash asserted that Syria attaches special importance to the problem of terrorism facing the Arab homeland and the contemporary world and supports Arab and international efforts to determine the best means to combat terrorism and safeguard the freedom and security of our Arab homeland. Ghabbash said Syria always works for the success of joint Arab action.

Saudi Interior Minister Arrives in Tunis

LD010948 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1840 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Tunis — Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi minister of interior and honorary chairman of the Council of the Arab Ministers of Interior, and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Tunis this evening to attend the meetings of the fifth session of the Arab ministers of interior, which opens in the Tunisian capital under the patronage of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. [passage omitted]

During this session a number of topics on the agenda will be discussed, foremost among which are the activities of the Arab center for security studies and training, the draft Arab strategy for combating drugs, and the laying down of a common Arab strategy to deal with drug trafficking preparatory to concluding an Arab agreement on this matter, which is the subject of interest to officials of various security organs.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Claims Attack on Spanish Fishing Boat

LD291732 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] In a telephone call to Madrid radio, the Polisario Front has made available a communique in which it claims responsibility for an attack on a Spanish fishing boat, the *Estrella del Mar*, carried out by an SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] naval unit on the afternoon of 27 November. The *Estrella del Mar* — says the communique — was inside SDAR waters without Saharan authorization, 6 miles off the coast to the south of Aargub and flying a Moroccan flag. The Polisario Front places the responsibility for this incident on the governments of Madrid and Rabat, which mistakenly involve innocent people, and more seriously, oblige Spanish fishing boats to fly the Moroccan flag.

APS on Polisario Executive Committee Meeting

LD291750 Algiers APS in English 1243 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] SDAR (Liberated Territories), 29/11/86 (APS) — The Polisario Front Executive Committee met on Thursday in the liberated territories under the chairmanship of Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, Polisario Front secretary general, SDAR president, a communique from the Sahraoui Ministry of Information indicated on Friday. During this meeting, the Executive Committee examined the evaluation of the national action strived in 1986 in all field [as received], the communique added.

"The Executive Committee, the text pointed out hailed the positive developments registered on the military plan. The Executive Committee dealt with the Israeli-Moroccan relations which are witnessing since the Ifrane meeting an increasing evolution, it condemned these relations and showed the concern over the danger that these latter represent for peace, security and stability in the north-west region of Africa. On another turn, the Polisario Front Executive Committee examined the American-Moroccan relations and noted with astonishment the intensification of these relations through the successive visits in Morocco of the U.S. military delegations."

TANZANIA

Mwinyi End of Year Report to NEC

EA011025 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1300 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Speech by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi to the National Executive Committee to mark his first year in power at Karimjee Hall, Dar es Salaam — live]

[Excerpts] Ndugu chairman of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi, ndugu members of the party's Central Committee, first of all I would like to express my sincere thanks to you, ndugu chairman, and to all members of the National Executive Committee [NEC] for giving me this opportunity to read out to you a report on the activities of the government during the last year and an account of the expectations and work facing us in the future. This November marks the 1st anniversary of the second-phase government. [passage omitted]

Ndugu chairman, during the past year, our government continued its efforts to cultivate and strengthen the good relations that we inherited between Tanzania and other countries, especially neighboring countries. We did this because we realize that our efforts to reactivate our economy depend largely on the maintenance of good relations between ourselves and our neighbors.

In our efforts to promote good neighborliness, we had the opportunity to visit Mozambique, Kenya, Rwanda, and Burundi. In all these countries we assured our neighbors that the change of leadership in Tanzania has not affected our policy of seeking understanding and cooperation with our neighbors. I wish to assure you, the members of the NEC, that our relations with our neighbors are very good. [applause] Only recently I returned from a meeting of seven leaders from east and central Africa, held in Kigali. The aim of the meeting was to expand cooperation between ourselves and those countries. We also had the pleasure of being visited by various leaders from outside, among them President 'Ali Khamene'i of Iran; Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi; President Museveni of Uganda, and President Hoyte of Guyana. Such efforts will continue.

Tanzania also continued to participate fully in the liberation struggle in southern Africa. We have also taken part in meetings of Frontline States with the aim of planning ways and strategies for eradicating the arrogance of the minority white regime in South Africa.

Tanzania also continued to support the struggle by the nationalists of South Africa and Namibia against the apartheid policy and the Boer colonialism in Namibia. An unfortunate event is that this struggle was dealt a big blow following the sudden death of the former president of Mozambique, brother and colleague Samora Machel. [passage omitted]

The encouraging aspect of this is that the death of President Machel has not in any way divided the people of Mozambique as the enemies had expected. [applause] Under Frelimo's bold leadership the people of Mozambique have continued to strengthen their unity. We commend Frelimo for unanimously electing their brother and colleague Ndugu Chissano, as the second president of the Mozambican nation. [applause] Tanzania has already expressed its intention of cooperating with the new leader in improving the blood relationship between our two states as well as maintaining and intensifying the struggle against Boer provocation.

During the same 1-year period Tanzania continued to propagate our policy of nonalignment. Many of us will remember that the eighth session of the nonaligned heads of state was held last September in Harare, Zimbabwe. Tanzania attended the session and participated fully in its deliberations. One pleasant and significant outcome of this meeting was the setting-up of the African fund to assist Frontline States counter aggression and sabotage by the unjust regime in South Africa. This fund is also intended to help these countries escape the humiliation of depending on South Africa for the transportation of their exports and imports. The government will continue to cooperate with all these countries and to ensure that the aims of the fund are implemented. [passage omitted]

Throughout this period the government has striven to ensure that the limited foreign exchange available is used more cautiously so that we may at least buy oil. It is pleasing to see that for some time now the oil situation in the country has been satisfactory. The government will continue to seek better ways of fully controlling the collection of foreign exchange.

Ndugu chairman, during the said period, we have learned much. One of these things is the decline in the efficiency of government and public corporations. Negligence has spread. Shunning accountability is widespread. Embezzlement has increased. Misuse of government funds has been mounting and thefts have been significant. [applause] These factors have emerged in many sectors of our economy. We have reached a stage where ordinary citizens no longer get the services they are entitled to without annoyance and harassment. Sometimes, citizens are compelled to pay for services to which they are entitled under the constitution. This state of affairs has begun to erode the confidence of the people in public institutions. Such factors also increase the cost of operating our industries and hence raise the cost of our goods.

This chaos had to be dealt with. Therefore in my capacity as president and especially as an NEC member, I had to take steps to arrest the situation on my own behalf and on behalf of you. In this I was guided by a declaration of the 1982 party congress which stated, and I quote: The task of the NEC is to ensure that the issue of accountability is given particular priority. [applause]

I continue. Effective now, the NEC must see that the government and its institutions implement party policy. [passage omitted]

Ndugu delegates, I have already begun this task. In my address to principal secretaries, heads of departments, board chairmen, and executives of parastatals, I announced the government's intention to tackle such bad behavior. [passage omitted]

Our ability to obtain foreign exchange was limited. We were compelled to apply for foreign loans. Our donors were reluctant to continue providing us with loans because they feared that their loans would be misappropriated and fail to produce any success. Their reluctance was mainly due to our failure to repay their loans, but they assured us that they would be ready to revive the loans, provided that we reach an agreement with the IMF. Due to the bad state of our economy, we were compelled to revive our talks with the organization. The Swahilis say that even bitter pills have to be swallowed, so we decided to go ahead. On behalf of you and the nation we held discussions with the IMF and now we have reached an agreement.

Following the agreement we were able to make arrangements for new loans from all our former creditors. The outcome of our discussions was not negative because some of our creditors have agreed to reschedule the debts. A few of them have agreed to erase the debts completely. On your behalf, I would like to thank all of our creditors here in public. The majority of them have expressed their intention to continue assisting us sincerely so that we can succeed in implementing our plan to revive the economy. Some of them have already vowed to assist us financially. As you already know through our news media, some of them have already started assisting us.

I would like to assure the people that the agreement did not make us change the principles of our policy of socialism and self-reliance. We have always based our approach on the task of broadening and strengthening our policy of socialism and self-reliance and doing everything to ensure that government directives fall within these principles.

The agreement was reached after the IMF, for its part, started showing signs that it had relaxed some of its conditions. But there are still some hard conditions that have to be met before the donors will guarantee continued cooperation with us in our plan to revive and strengthen our economy. If we fail to carry out our obligations, they will abandon us in midstream and halt their assistance.

Ndugu chairman, my main request to all party and government officials and to the people as a whole is that we not fail to meet our obligations. [applause] We must always remind ourselves that the responsibility of reviving our economy is ours. It is the responsibility of all of us. As you all know, the development of Tanzania depends on Tanzanians. It depends on every Tanzanian and it depends on every citizen and on every socialist Tanzanian. [passage omitted]

One major event in our country touched the hearts of all Tanzanians and shook the party and government. This was the chaos and killings that occurred in Kilombero toward the end of July. In the very sad incident 4 people were shot and 16 others were injured. The government set up a commission under a high court judge to investigate the root cause of the incident. It later presented the government with a full report in which it recommended steps to be taken. I am pleased to say that the commission has completed its work and its report has been handed to the government. The commission explained the various weaknesses in different areas. It explained shortcomings in management, party institutions, government, and the work atmosphere. After being evaluated, steps recommended by the commission have been implemented in full. Those involving the president have been implemented. The president has directed that government institutions should implement the recommendations that concern them. [passage omitted]

Party Head Nyerere Praises Mwinyi Government

EA011030 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] Chairman Mwalimu Julius Nyerere has hailed the second-phase government led by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi for having been able to maintain peace in the country and for heeding his directives in the proper way. The CCM chairman was speaking today after President Mwinyi addressed the nation on the 1st anniversary of the second-phase government at a session of the National Executive Committee in Dar es Salaam. He said the serious doubts expressed by the people during the leadership changes last year concerned the security situation in the country. Mwalimu said the doubt was motivated by the fact that state institutions were being taken over by a new leadership. But, he said, 1 year after the second-phase government took over, peace was still prevailing in the country.

Mwalimu Nyerere said that unlike the first-phase government under his leadership, the second-phase government had established good procedures for supervising the implementation of directives. This had made the government look like a government. As an example he cited the fact that many workers are now doing their jobs in the offices and that they are responding to the call for accountability at their places of work.

The session of the National Executive Committee will continue in Dar es Salaam tomorrow.

President Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi

EA010938 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — President Ali Hassan Mwinyi today received a special message from the Libyan leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. A statement from State House said the message was delivered to the president by Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Mabruk, Libyan principal secretary of public service. After delivering the message, the Libyan envoy held talks with President Mwinyi on relations between the two countries. Mr al-Mabruk also briefed President Mwinyi on the situation in Chad.

Mr al-Mabruk arrived in the country last night at the start of a tour of several African countries to brief them on the situation in Chad.

UGANDA

Museveni Congratulates SFRY on National Day

EA300524 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has expressed satisfaction with the development of cordial and all-round cooperation between Uganda and Yugoslavia and reaffirmed his government's desire to develop and consolidate them even further for the mutual benefit of the people of the two countries. In a message of congratulations to President Sinan Hasani on the anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, President Museveni wished the people of Yugoslavia prosperity.

CAMEROON

President Biya Receives PRC Delegation 27 Nov

AB271645 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] A Chinese delegation led by the country's State Adviser Zhang Jingfu was received at State House this morning by the head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya. Speaking to the press later, Mr Jingfu revealed that they had been invited to Cameroon by the head of state to participate in the inauguration of the dam at Lagdo built with Chinese assistance. Mr Jingfu is accompanied by the vice minister of external trade, the Chinese ambassador to Cameroon, the director of economic aid at the Ministry of External Affairs, and the Chinese director general of international cooperation for water and electricity.

Brazilian Minister Arrives for Commission Meeting

AB281637 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] The Brazilian foreign minister arrived this afternoon in Yaounde at the head of a 30-member delegation. Roberto de Abreu Sodre took part late in the afternoon in the first meeting of the Cameroon-Brazil joint commission. On his arrival in Yaounde, the Brazilian minister answered questions from the press.

[Begin recording] [Sodre] I have come to Cameroon to hold talks with the government and to express Brazil's intense interest in the problems of Cameroon and Africa. We will discuss with the Government of Cameroon various problems concerning relations between the two countries which are very friendly. I have always been an optimist. This mission will resolve a large number of issues of great importance for both my country and Cameroon.

[Reporter] On which sector will your discussions with the Cameroonian authorities focus?

[Sodre] They will focus on the cultural and technical sectors, including services, and we have just begun discussions with the Cameroonian Government. [end recording]

Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre attended in the evening the opening session of the first meeting of the Cameroon-Brazil joint commission. In his opening statement, the Cameroonian foreign minister stressed that the similarity of our resources should not preclude fruitful cooperation.

CAR

Bokassa Trial Begins; Adjourned Until 15 Dec

AB261925 Bangui Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The [words indistinct] trial began late this morning at the Bangui criminal court in the presence of the state's constituted bodies, representatives of the world media, the legal body, and a large crowd of observers. Five lawyers have been appointed to defend the accused, Jean-Bedel Bokassa [words indistinct]. Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who had already been condemned to death in absentia in December 1979, is appearing once again for several crimes and offenses including murder, complicity to commit murder, voluntary infliction of wounds, embezzlement of public funds, imprisonment and arbitrary arrests, collusion with a foreign power, threatening internal and external state security, and so on.

At the very beginning of the hearing, the defense raised an objection to the competence of the judge of the criminal court, Edouard Frank. The defense counsels thus challenged the competence of the judge appointed to hear the case because they claimed that he had already presided over trials related to the Bokassa case. The objection was rejected outright. The hearing, which took place in calm and serenity, was adjourned until 15 December at the request of [words indistinct] to enable further questioning. [passage omitted]

Kolingba Sworn in for 6-Year Presidential Term

AB301118 Bangui Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Excerpts] General Andre Kolingba, president of the Republic and head of state and government, who was elected in the 21 November referendum to a 6-year term of office, was sworn in yesterday morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation in Bangui. [passage omitted]

Listen to President Kolingba reciting the oath of office as president of the Republic for a 6-year term:

[Begin Kolingba recording] I swear solemnly before the CAR people to faithfully carry out my function as president of the CAR, to respect and enforce the Constitution, and to allow myself to be guided solely by the supreme interest of the nation. [applause] [end recording]

In a speech, President Kolingba first thanked all those whose contribution made possible the total success of the 21 November referendum. He noted that the ceremony laid the foundation stone of the institutions of our country and indicated the beginning of the mandate which the Central African people had just entrusted to him.

[Begin Kolingba recording] [Words indistinct] ladies and gentlemen, I am among you today to celebrate the laying of the foundation stone of the new institutions. I want to set up these new institutions in order to carry out the mission which the people entrusted to me in the wake of the recent referendum. The CAR people took part freely and massively in the referendum. In doing so, they have rejected the call for the boycott and showed their maturity, which signals a very promising future. More than 760,000 voters — that is, more than 91 percent of the valid ballots cast — said yes to the Constitution. I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to all those who endorsed my line of action. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

CHAD

AFP Interviews President Habre on Libyan Troops

NC291943 Paris AFP in English 1927 GMT 29 Nov 86

[By Bernard Apfeldorfer]

[Text] Ndjamena, Nov 30 [date as received] (AFP) — Libyan authorities are boosting their armed presence in northern Chad despite growing disarray among rebels opposed to the Ndjamena government and discontent in Libya itself, Chadian President Hissein Habre said.

Mr Habre, in an interview with *Agence France-Presse* and a French television channel, said Libya was moving in reinforcements north of the 16th parallel, the "red line" defense perimeter established by France, which provides military backup for the Ndjamena government.

The strengthening was taking place "at a particularly accelerated rate at Fada, Ogoue and Wadi Dum (northeastern Chad), where troop levels have practically doubled in less than two months," he said.

The Chadian president said he feared that the strengthening indicated that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was planning a new advance "in desperation."

"Incontestably, Al-Qadhdhafi has problems," Mr Habre said, citing "deep discontent among soldiers and ordinary citizens."

Desertions among Libyan soldiers and officers stationed in northern Chad were a daily occurrence, he said.

He acknowledged, however, that opposition to Col al-Qadhdhafi was "not organized, structured or active and does not represent a force that could constitute a real immediate threat."

The Chadian opposition has been riven with divisions in recent months, with former President Goukouni Oueddei ousted from his position as head of the opposition Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) and reportedly wounded in a gunfight with Libyan soldiers in Tripoli.

Supporters of Mr Goukouni have now pledged to work in conjunction with authorities to fight the Libyan presence in the north, while other factions of the GUNT have remained in the pro-Libyan camp.

The Chadian president said his government was now providing troops loyal to Mr Goukouni with materials, but refused to say whether any joint action had been undertaken with them.

Acheikh ibn Oumar, who replaced Mr Goukouni at the head of the GUNT, is "under the Libyans' thumb" he said, despite this "more or less patriotic language."

The Chadian president also praised his country's "excellent relations" with neighboring Sudan. He said he doubted Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi would allow Tripoli to use his territory to attack the Ndjamena government.

Most of the several thousand Libyan forces that had been moved into Al-Fashir in western Sudan had been removed, he said.

Mr Habre "infinitely deplored" that the West African state of Benin "continued to serve as a transit base for mercenaries of all nationalities for the Islamic legion" created by Libya.

Mr Habre also confirmed the arrival of additional aid requested from France, but said his Army still lacked sophisticated anti-tank and anti-aircraft weaponry.

The United States, he said, had been approached for weapons, he said, but "so far the Americans are hesitating. I hope I can convince them."

The president said that any action to be undertaken against enemy forces in the north would [be] "entirely at our risk," citing France's repeated refusal to back up any offensive with air cover.

"Each time we are in a position to deal a blow to our Libyan enemies, we do so," he said.

Libyan Prisoners Presented to Public, Media

AB280926 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Once again, a proof of Libyan aggression against Chad was shown to the national and international public this morning during a ceremony of presentation of Libyan prisoners presided over by Moumine Togoi Hamidi, secretary of state to the Presidency in charge of information and orientation. A team of the French television station TF1, the AFP correspondent, and the national press were present at the ceremony. The Libyan prisoners, 15 in number, looking well in their sparkling white boubous [long gowns usually worn by Muslims], were presented to them. These prisoners, in the words of Moumine Togoi Hamidi, were living proof of Libyan aggression against Chad, as well as our respect for human rights and the international convention on prisoners of war. Moumine Togoi Hamidi made this statement in a short introductory address that we invite you to listen to.

[Begin Hamidi recording] Gentlemen of the press: As you know, Libya's occupation of Chad dates back to 1973 in the Aouzou strip. [passage omitted] The Chadian Government has been making sacrifices not only to preserve its independence and its territorial integrity, but also to preserve the stability of the entire region. The eloquent and living proof of this confrontation, this sacrifice, is the presence of these Libyan prisoners that you see here. By presenting them to you and the entire world, we (?want to show) that we respect not only human rights, but also the international convention on prisoners of war, in contrast to Libya which defies these conventions by summarily executing Chadian prisoners of war. [passage omitted]

It is worth mentioning the return to Ndjamena of our brothers of the FAP, Goukouni's People's Armed Forces. We hope that all our countrymen will do the same so that together we can kick the Libyan troops out of our country, and ensure our economic development. (?By the way), our fight with Libya is not directed against the Libyan people, but against a regime that acts against the very aspirations of its own people, the Libyan people. We therefore appeal to the Libyan people and the Army to bring an end to this barbarous and [word indistinct] regime, for the well-being of the Chadian and Libyan peoples, and for the restoration and strengthening of long-standing ties.

Gentlemen of the national and international press, I present to you, for the benefit of world opinion, Libyan soldiers of the Libyan regular Army, of the Army that occupies Chadian territory. You may question them. Thank you. [end recording]

Communique Issued on Nigerian Official's Visit

AB281515 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The governor of Borno State returned to Maiduguri late this morning after a 5-day visit to Chad. Lieutenant Colonel Mumuni Aminu was seen off by Mbaibikel Ngarari, secretary of state for the interior and territorial administration, and several Chadian officials, including the prefect of the Lake Prefecture, Mahamat Ibrahimi, and the prefect of Chari-Baguirmi, Bamai Mahamadu Buka, and a crowd as large as the one that welcomed him on his arrival.

Major highlights of the last day of the visit of the Borno state governor to Chad include the visit at 1000 by Ibrahim Mahamat Itno, minister of interior and territorial administration, to the guest house for a final round of talks. The talks lasted about 1 hour. [passage omitted] At 1100 an official ceremony was held at Consular Hall to mark the end of the visit with the reading and signing of the French and English versions of the final communique followed by statements by the Chadian secretary of state of the interior and the governor of Borno State. [passage omitted]

The final communique was read by the research secretary of the Ministry of the Interior, (Baram Dosso):

[Begin (Dosso) recording] In the framework of historical and traditional ties existing between the people of Borno State, Federal Republic of Nigeria, and the Chari-Buguirmi and Lake Prefectures of the Republic of Chad, and at the invitation of Chad, a large Nigerian delegation led by the military governor of Borno State, Lt Col Abdul Mumuni Aminu, visited Chad from 23 to 27 November 1986 and held working sessions with a Chadian delegation led by Mahamat Ibrahimi, prefect of the Lake Prefecture.

The two delegations examined the following major issues: security and free movement on the border; management of joint brigades; periodic exchange of visits between Chadian and Nigerian administrative and military officials; cooperation between Maiduguri and Ndjamena; control of trade and transportation between Borno State and the Chari-Baguirmi and Lake Prefectures; exchange between technical, public health, animal husbandry, and agricultural services; cultural exchange and communication between Borno State and the Chari-Baguirmi and Lake Prefectures.

On security and free movement of persons between Borno State and the neighboring prefectures of Chad, the two delegations expressed their desire to link their mutual efforts to ensure peace and security in the zone. The two delegations agreed to inform their respective security forces of the need for moderation in the fulfillment of their duty. The Chadian delegation expressed its concern over the closure of the border between Nigeria and Chad, thus preventing free movement between the two countries. The Nigerian delegation assured the Chadian delegation that the border had been reopened a long time ago to any Chadian entering or leaving Nigeria with valid travel documents.

After reviewing the activities of joint brigades patrolling the demilitarized regions of Lake Chad, the two parties decided to do all in their power to improve the working conditions of the brigades. They called for the strict respect of the agreement on the creation of the joint brigades.

The two delegations also recommended periodic exchange of visits between the border administrative and military authorities of Borno State, Federal Republic of Nigeria, and of the Lake Prefecture, Republic of Chad. The two delegations noted that such exchanges can make it possible to directly solve certain local problems without referring them to their capitals beforehand.

The two delegations examined the situation of Chadian refugees in Nigeria. Following the request by Chad to the Federal Republic of Nigeria to help Chadian refugees to return home, the Nigerian delegation promised to forward this request to the competent federal authorities. The Nigerian delegation noted that the return of these refugees would take place in the framework of Nigerian laws and the relevant international law.

The two delegations called for closer cooperation between Ndjamena and Maiduguri. The Chadian delegation proposed the twinning of Maiduguri and Ndjamena. The Nigerian delegation, which accepted the idea, requested that the suggestion be put in writing to be forwarded to the competent authorities.

The Chadian delegation referred to the various agreements on trade relations and transportation between the two countries and expressed the hope that these agreements would be revised to take current economic financial factors into account. The Chadian delegation also called for the acceleration of the procedure for concluding the agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation that is being negotiated by Nigeria and Chad. The Nigerian delegation noted these observations and promised to convey them to the Federal Military Government, which is the competent authority.

In view of the similarity of agricultural and livestock rearing problems in Borno State, Federal Republic of Nigeria, and the Lake Prefecture, Republic of Chad, the two parties agreed to harmonize their efforts in bird and locust control, rindepest, and the various [word indistinct] in the Lake Chad area.

To further strengthen the cultural ties between the two brotherly peoples of Borno State, Federal Republic of Nigeria, and the

Chari-Baguirmi and Lake Prefectures of the Republic of Chad, the two delegations agreed to organize the exchange of cultural troupes and to encourage sports competition.

At the end of the visit of the military governor of Borno State, head of the Nigerian delegation Lt Col Abdul Mumuni Aminu expressed his profound thanks to the prefect of Chari-Baguirmi, Bamai Mahamadu Bukar, for the warm welcome and the generous hospitality offered himself and members of his delegation during their visit to Chad.

Signed in Ndjamena on 27 November 1986 — the English and French texts being authenic — by the military governor of Borno State, Lt Col Abdul Mumuni Aminu and the prefect of the Lake Prefecture, Mahamat Ibrahimi. [passage omitted] [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

High-Level Malian Defense Delegation Arrives

AB282131 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] A high-ranking Malian delegation led by General Sekou Ly, minister of national defense, arrived in Ouagadougou this morning within the framework of the strengthening of good relations between the peoples of Burkina Faso and Mali. Gen Sekou Ly is accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Ousmane Coulibaly, Army chief of staff; Lieutenant Colonel Sekou Konate, of the General Studies Division of the Armed Forces headquarters; Wing Captain (Brima Sirey Traore), deputy chief of staff of the Air Force; Captain Mahamane Toure, director of the national youth service; Captain Idrissa Traore, director of military sports; and Captain Mamadou Seydou Toure, chief of the Bureau of Instructions.

After passing in review a guard of honor mounted by an Army detachment, the Malian delegation, which was welcomed by the Burkinabe authorities, was later received by Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani in his office. It was there that Gen Sekou Ly spoke to reporters about the purpose of his delegation's visit:

[Begin Sekou recording] I came in response to an invitation of the Burkinabe people, and to President Sankara's invitation made through my brother and friend, Minister Jean-Baptiste Lingani. This visit is also in response to a historical fact. As you know, the Malian and Burkinabe peoples have a common history, a common geophysical environment. In short, both peoples have a common destiny. So it is a quite normal and common thing for a Malian to come to Burkina Faso, since we are brothers linked by history and geography, as I have already said.

But our visit here is also in response to the pure wish and desire of the Malian people and their president, General Moussa Traore, who has on several occasions asked us to visit our Burkinabe brothers so that together we can discuss our common problems, so that we can understand one another, so that together we can seek to build prosperous nations that are economically viable, nations that will be economically and socially linked. That is why we had the pleasure and honor to be selected by the people and the president of Mali to undertake this mission to our brothers and friends of Burkina Faso.

I believe we are bearers of messages from the Malian people to their Burkinabe brothers. The messages, as I have already said, are messages of friendship, messages of brotherhood calling on us to cultivate such friendship and brotherhood so that tomorrow, united like a single person, united like brothers, we can really build our countries in harmony and genuine friendship. [end recording]

Tomorrow, the Malian delegation to Ouagadougou will lay a wreath on the monument of the Flame of the Revolution. They will also hold a working session with the Ministry of People's Defense and attend cultural shows.

GHANA

Radio Criticizes Togolese 'Machinations'

AB281558 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Victor Markin commentary]

[Text] The OAU secretary general, Ide Oumarou, accompanied by a 5-man delegation arrived in the country last Tuesday to confer with the government on the situation in Togo out of the September uprising. During his meeting with the leader of the revolution, Ide Oumarou said among other things that the trip was a fact-finding one based on Togo's allegations of Ghana being involved in the uprising. This charge could have been treated with contempt that it deserves but the chairman rightly gave audience to the OAU secretary general and at the end no one was left in any doubt about the sincerity of the Government of Ghana to live in peace with all neighboring countries.

As a matter of fact, Ghana should have been the first country to ask for the services of Ide Oumarou, to stop the Togolese authorities from allowing Ghanaian dissidents from using Lome as a base for continuous military attacks on Ghana since the advent of the 31 December revolution, because it was a question of Togolese interference in the internal affairs of Ghana, and like the Togolese situation, of insiders versus Eyadema.

All the same, the presence of Mr Oumarou brought to the forefront the machinations of Togo against Ghana. Mr Oumarou should be able to defuse the tension and bring the two states together. He has to his credit the ambition to restructure the OAU by mobilizing a greater part of the membership to support his reform proposals. As the OAU secretary general, it is hoped he will receive all the necessary help from every quarter to enable him to succeed in his restructuring exercise. Mr Oumarou has to be cautious for his efforts to resolve conflicts involving African states, conflicts which have affected OAU deliberations on quite a number of occasions, for example the situation in Chad, the Western Saharan impasse, the Ethiopia-Somali conflict, and so on, not forgetting the situations in Angola, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa.

Togo should be ashamed for calling the attention of the OAU secretary general to an internal uprising by its own citizens within its own borders when it had earlier on bypassed him and sought help from France, which readily dispatched its troops to Lome only to realize that they had no business in that country. To quote Chairman Rawlings when receiving the outgoing Liberian ambassador in Ghana on 26 September this year, and I quote: Nothing could be as simple on the part of governments as resorting to an outside power to protect them against their own people. It was understandable if the government resorted to an outside power because it was being threatened by a superpower. But where no such threat existed, such results were not necessary, unquote. African needs heads of state and administrators who are bold, courageous, and able to face issues in their correct perspective. No one needs a microscope in order to examine the situation in Togo. Allegations and suspicions would not take Africa anywhere. Examination and remedial process of domestic policies should be the aim and objective of any progressive head of state.

Further on Rawlings, Oumarou Discussions on Togo

AB272122 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Our special correspondent who covered the meeting between the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings and the general secretary of the OAU, Ide Oumarou, at the Castle last Wednesday [26 November] has given an in-depth report on the meeting. He said the OAU secretary general explained that he was here in connection with unproven allegations by Togo that Ghana and Burkina Faso were involved in the events in Lome last September. Chairman Rawlings thanked Mr Oumarou for his efforts to determine the truth of the matter. He regretted that Captain Kojo Tsikata, who is in charge of national security, was not available to brief the secretary general and invited the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, to do so. Dr Asamoah expressed the view that the whole affair was an internal Togolese problem. He said that if Ghana had any interest in overthrowing the government of President Eyadema, she could have easily done so long ago. He also regretted that Togo had not responded to any of Ghana's requests for relevant information on the allegations such as might have been shown to the secretary general when he had visited Togo.

In support of the remarks by the secretary for foreign affairs, the PNDC chairman said that Ghana feels insulted by the Togolese accusations. If Ghana really wanted to topple the Eyadema regime, she would not do it in such an amateurish manner as occurred in Togo last September. He stressed that the events that occurred in Togo were the result of the internal disenchantment with a regime which had divorced itself from the people, adding that it is necessary at all times to examine the root causes of events on the continent. Chairman Rawlings said that although we had no special love for the Amnesty International, we could not but endorse what that organization had written about the situation in Togolese prisons. In contrast, there was no single prisoner in Ghana in respect of whom concrete evidence of malfeasance could not be produced. [sentence as heard] He said that he is prepared to open the prison gates in Ghana for anyone who cares to see things for himself.

Returning to the subject of the root causes of events, the PNDC chairman recalled with deep regret the failure of the OAU to hold its 19th summit in Tripoli. In his view, that failure was a tragic reflection of Africa's inability to unite and control its own destiny. The events in Tripoli, continued the chairman, clearly demonstrated that Africa does not exist. The weakness that was demonstrated in Tripoli by Africa eventually forced Samora Machel to succumb to the Nkomati accord in April 1984. The chairman of the PNDC, however, expressed optimism about the people of southern Africa. He believes that because of their dedicated struggle for freedom and justice, they would eventually determine the future of Africa.

Continuing, Flight Lt Rawlings suggested that for Africa to truly exist, its leaders must be genuinely united, capable of readily rejecting any external manipulations. African leaders, he said, must be guided constantly by the spirit of justice and freedom. They must be aware of the attempts by external forces to divide Africa to their own advantage and they must forever strive for unity of purpose and African solidarity. He, however, regretted that some amongst us appear to have no understanding of the burning issues and plight of Africa. In the view of the chairman, the weakness of Africa is part of the weakness of the Third World in general and the Nonaligned Movement in particular.

Just as the weakness of the OAU encouraged South Africa to force Samora Machel to accept the Nkomati accord, he continued, the weakness and lack of unity of the Arab League led to the destruction of Lebanon. The chairman deplored this. And because the Nonaligned Movement was weak and incoherent, Grenada was invaded with impunity. The chairman deplored this too but rejected any suggestion that the imperialists were solely responsible for this.

Returning to Ghana-Togo relations, Flight Lt Rawlings said that several attempts had been made to destabilize the revolution. He noted that the Togolese regime had encouraged the smuggling of our diamond, gold, and cocoa and done great damage to our economy. Togo mined no gold or diamonds, he said, and yet she sold gold and diamonds. He stressed that if Ghana really wanted to damage Togo, she would have done so when she closed her border with Togo. The border would have remained closed indefinitely, but we didn't want to see the pangs of hunger afflicting our African brothers and sisters.

The chairman also advised the secretary general not to confine his contacts to heads of state but also to endeavor to reach out to the people and take their opinions and feelings.

In reply, the secretary general thanked the chairman for his advice and for showing understanding of his mission. He also expressed his endorsement of the chairman's analysis of events.

LIBERIA

Foreign Minister Returns From PRC, ROK

AB282204 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister J. Bernard Blamo has returned home from a visit to the Republic of South Korea and the People's Republic of China. Minister Blamo disclosed during a press conference today that during his visit to South Korea, he delivered a special message from President Samuel Doe to Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, while in China he held bilateral talks with Chinese government officials. He said he also held discussions with Korean officials on plans for a Korean geological team to be sent to Liberia to assess the nation's mineral resources, adding: This was in line with our motives to mobilize investment resources for Liberia.

He also disclosed that following discussions with Korean officials, it was agreed that a team of experts will be sent to organize nucleus farms to help in the implementation of the Green Revolution program.

MALI

Russian Group Arrives for Cultural Week

AB282147 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Excerpt] A delegation of artistes from the Soviet Federated Socialist Republic of the Soviet Union arrived in Bamako this afternoon. The 26-member delegation including 24 artistes was welcomed at the Bamako-Senou Airport by the Mali-USSR Friendship Association led by its president, Mr Baye Mohamed, member of the BEC [Central Executive Bureau], and a group of Malian artistes. The Soviet delegation of artistes will participate in the USSR cultural week in Mali which will begin officially tomorrow at 2030 GMT at the Palace of Culture.

The highlights of this week include an exhibition of Soviet art, lectures on cultural cooperation between our two countries, and the consultations between Soviet and Malian cultural authorities. On his arrival at Bamako, the leader of the Soviet delegation, Mr (Temniko) expressed his joy in coming to Mali. He emphasized that the activities of the artistes constitute an eloquent testimony to the friendship between the Soviet and Malian peoples. [passage omitted]

NIGERIA

Cooperation With Brazil To Be Expanded

AB281345 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Nigeria and Brazil have agreed to promote efforts towards establishing joint ventures and programs on research and development. The two countries also agreed to explore new areas of cooperation, especially in the fields of agriculture, oil technology, tourism, transport, and aviation, as well as alternative energy sources.

This is contained in a joint communique on the Lagos talks between the minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, and the Brazilian foreign minister, Mr Roberto de Abreu Sodre. The ministers stressed the need to expand and diversify trade, economic, and technical cooperation between their two nations on a long-term basis. They suggested that important meetings should be held between top officials of the two countries for the consolidation and further development of bilateral ties. The ministers expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the Nigerian-Brazilian cultural exchange program. Brazil agreed to participate in any conference initiated by Nigeria to discuss the concept of medium powers in the near future.

The two countries expressed concern over the deterioration of the international scene and the threat to world peace and security. They condemned the unabated illegal occupation of Namibia by apartheid South Africa in defiance of decisions of the United Nations. Both sides reiterated their support for the people of Namibia in their struggle for total independence.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Interviewed on National Prospects

MB281613 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1245 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Interview with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos by an unidentified "group of Italian journalists" in Luanda; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Reporter] Mr President, in the speech you made in Malanje [11 November 1986] you dealt with the theme of national reconciliation. However, the MPLA is opposed to any negotiations with UNITA. Mr President, what are you willing to (?concede) in order to attain peace in Angola?

[Dos Santos] When we say that we do not negotiate with UNITA, we do not mean that we are against national reconciliation. We do not regard negotiations with UNITA as a step toward national reconciliation. First, because we believe that there is unity among all the Angolan people around the government and the MPLA-Labor Party. There are a few citizens who have been deceived by leaders who, for various reasons, got involved with neocolonial powers. In this case few citizens could mean a few thousands of Angolans, but in a population of about 10 million inhabitants they form a very insignificant part of the population. So, when we say national reconciliation we mean mainly national harmony, that is, to rehabilitate all those citizens who, due to reasons such as obscurantism and unwittingness, have let themselves be deceived by false and fallacious propaganda from neocolonial powers, or by individuals who have betrayed their people.

So, in response to your question on what are we willing to do in order to have peace, we say that we are willing to pardon those Angolans who are involved in crimes of treason committed by the political and military ringleaders who got involved with South Africa and other powers that seek to neocolonize Angola. We have been practicing this policy since 1981 and have attained good results. It is a pity that you have been in Angola for such a short time and could not get in touch with many people, many citizens, including former Angolan National Liberation Front combatants who have been fully integrated in the Angolan society. Some of them have joined the armed forces.

So, we are a state — the People's Republic of Angola — with all the necessary institutions to rule the Angolan people. We control the national territory and the people, and we manage a strong economy. We are subject to acts of destabilization organized from abroad. UNITA is an instrument used by foreign forces that destabilize the People's Republic of Angola. Therefore, when people talk of negotiations, do you think it is legitimate for a state like ours — the People's Republic of Angola — to negotiate with a group of traitors [words indistinct] foreign powers to destroy the economy and terrorize the people? I think this is a question of principles. To accept such a policy means that we would be violating one of the principles that govern the international community, that is, accepting that any state can organize terrorist groups and give them weapons to destabilize another state and then demand this state to include that group in its government. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Eighty percent of Angola's economic relations and (83) percent of its trade exchanges are conducted with the West. However, your country is supported militarily and politically by Eastern countries, and Cuban soldiers protect oil wells operated by American companies. How can this paradox be explained?

[Dos Santos] For us, this is not a paradox. This is the most significant aspect of our policy of nonalignment and the policy of diversifying economic and trade relations. We find it strange that this policy is not properly understood by Western countries, particularly [words indistinct]. We have reaffirmed on a number of occasions that Angola is a country open to dialogue and to the establishment of cooperation and friendship on a basis of equality and mutal advantage.

[Reporter] Angola has been increasing its economic relations and cooperation with Europe, and the joining of the Lome Convention is the most recent example. Relations with Italy is another example, but in Italy there are a few people who oppose this policy. I would like to know if the same applies to [words indistinct].

[Dos Santos] As I said earlier, our decisions are made collectively. Naturally when we are in the process of making decisions everybody expresses his opinion. Some have different views, but we discuss the issues until we reach consensus. [Words indistinct] We (?joined) the Lome Convention as a result of this consensus existing in the main decision-making organs of the party and state.

We are a democratic and popular state. It is possible that some Angolans will not grasp the meaning of this policy. We do not exclude that possibility. However, the leadership of our party and government believes that this policy is suitable to the present phase of development of the People's Republic of Angola. The same applies to the country's cadres who implement this policy.

We believe that(?Europe) [words indistinct] historic links with Africa and in view of this it is quite familiar with the economic, financial and political situation of African countries. Western European countries have attained a higher phase of deveopment compared to African countries. By and large the African countries [words indistinct] have a great deal of virgin land and economic potential. However, they lack financial and human resources to exploit their wealth. So, on a basis of equality and mutual advantage [words indistinct] to find a model of cooperation that satisfies the interest of the African peoples.

We maintain economic relations not only with Western European countries, but also with South and North American countries. We also have economic relations with Asian countries and the socialist community. Therefore, we consistently apply the principle of diversification of economic relations between Angola and other countries. This comes of our view that in today's world it is not possible to do away with interdependence. I am sorry to say this, but often we (?notice) a certain degree of egoism and patronization from Western countries. Often they are rather insensitive to the extremely serious problems faced by the African peoples. There is famine in Africa. There is misery, disease, lack of drinking water, (?housing), and it is necessary to find ways of assistance and cooperation so as to enable the African peoples to solve most of the problems that Europe solves many years ago. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] After the experience with Nkomati and Lusaka Accords in 1984 and even taking into consideration that Angola has no horders with South Africa, would you be willing to have direct negotiations with Pretoria? The Frontline States are calling for sanctions against apartheid [words indistinct] preventive (?negotiations) by South Africa. What costs are you willing to pay to follow such a policy?

[Dos Santos] On the question of direct contacts with South Africa I could tell you that in the past we held direct talks with South Africa only to facilitate the solution to the Namibian question. So, in the framework of the solution of the Namibian issue, we would be willing to analyze any proposal likely to be presented to us because we think South Africa is very far from Angola. We do not have economic and financial relations with South Africa, and even if sanctions were applied against South Africa they would not in any way affect the People's Republic of Angola. We are one of the few Frontline States and SADCC nations with no economic links with (?South Africa). However, we support those countries who also call for the application of sanctions and are willing to suffer the consequences of such a (?policy). Furthermore, we also support all steps taken with the international community in order to mobilize efforts to bring about a programme aimed at reducing the impact of sanctions against South Africa on the Frontline States.

Whereas apartheid is a crime against humanity, we think that it is a duty of all countries of the world, particularly the Western European countries, to support the Frontline States which will suffer the nefarious consequences of the application of economic sanctions against South Africa. They know that the aim of sanctions against the apartheid system is to exert pressure on the apartheid regime so that it begins [words indistinct] political (?moves) toward the internal democratization of the country, and the dismantling of the apartheid system. So, we believe that (?Europe) should (?adhere to this movement) favorable to the application of sanctions against South Africa. There will be peace and calm in our region when in South Africa there is a democratic regime, elected by the South African people as a whole with no discrimination whatsoever.

[Reporter] What does Angola expect from the West [words indistinct] and what are [words indistinct] national reconciliation with UNITA?

[Dos Santos] From the West we expect the establishment of relations of cooperation and friendship on a basis of mutual respect and advantage. Accordingly, we have been working toward this goal by expanding our economic and political relations with various Western European nations.

Our policy is of national harmony, that is, the reintegration into Angolan society of all those who, due to the treason of their leaders, have been forced to move away from the right path. [passage omitted]

Rebels Claim Capture of Key Railway Town

AU280947 Paris AFP in English 0435 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Lisbon, Nov 28 (AFP) — South African and U.S.-backed Angolan anti-government rebels said Thursday they had retaken the town of Kamgumbe, in eastern Angola, enabling them to control movement along the Benguela railway, which normally links neighbouring Zaire to the sea. The rebel communique, received here, noted that the "Frontline" States were trying to reopen the railway. Kamgumbe was occupied by government forces in June.

MALAWI

Government Prepared To Assist Mozambique

MB281100 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Malawi is not intending to send a token military force into Mozambique to assist Frelimo, but is prepared to work hard at restoring normal relations between the two countries. Cliff Suanders spoke to Malawi's chief information officer in Lilongwe.

[Begin video recording] [Senior Information Officer Rapacicious Dzanjalimodzi] Malawi is prepared to assist Mozambique in any way possible to ensure the rehabilitation and development of Beira and Nacala railway lines. The question of internal security in Mozambique, or internal security in any country, is a sacred responsibility of any government. In fact, the late President Samora Machel, when he was here in Blantrye in September, he mentioned that he was not asking the Malawi Government to position troops in Mozambique. What he wanted was cooperation from this end in dealing with the security problem in that country. With that fact, and in the spirit of good neighborliness and brotherhood the Malawi Government agreed to the suggestion which was made by the Mozambican authorities, that there be established a joint security commission comprising Malawi and Mozambique, and the names of officials that are going to participate in that security commission from the Malawi side have already been (?submitted). It is hoped that that comission would explore ways and means, (?in which) Malawi, would participate in sorting out the problems in Mozambique without necessarily positioning its own troops.

[Saunders] The issue of refugees, or displaced people, as they are called, from Mozambique: Why are there so many in this country?

[Dzanjalimodzi] It's because the war in Mozambique has affected so many people. Therefore there are so many of them coming up here, when we ask them why are they coming, they say they are running for their lives.

[Saunders] Could these refugees possibly be RENAMO fighters posing as refugees?

[Dzanjalimodzi] Well, you have been in the country, we've given you all the freedom to go to all the places that you wanted, you have been to the camps where these people are, do you believe yourself that they are fighters? [end video recording]

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Flight Decoding 'Progressing Normally'

MB281233 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] The international commission of inquiry into the causes of the crash of President Samora Machel's plane continued its work in Moscow yesterday to decode one of the black boxes. The *Noticias* correspondent said yesterday that delegations from Mozambique, the USSR, and South Africa arrived in Moscow, the capital of the USSR, the day before yesterday. The three delegations comprising the international commission of inquiry were earlier in Zurich, Switzerland, where they listened to the plane's cockpit voice recorder. According to the correspondent, the work to decode the black box containing information of the flight instruments of the Tupolev-134 is progressing normally.

RSA Claims on Flight Disputed

MB291842 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 29 Nov 86

[AIM correspondent Paul Fauvet dispatch on "South African statements" on Machel's plane crash]

[Text] Latest South African explanation of why its air traffic control system did not warn the pilot of president Samora Machel's plane of danger was that the Tupolev-134 was flying below the radar's horizon. In other words, the plane had descended so low that it became invisible on the South African radar screens. The South African authorities probably made these comments in reply to a recent AIM article which explained in detail the sophistication of its radar system.

AIM's investigation of the capacity of South African radar is based almost exclusively on South African publications to which any South African journalist can have easy access. We can now prove, according to exceptionally well-informed South African sources, that the South African radar horizon does not seem to be very much above sea level. The South Africans have a radar system along the border that is specifically designed to detect planes flying at low altitude. Our source for this information is none other than South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha, who publicly praised the system's capacity in March 1985. This is how the Johannesburg *Sunday Times* newspaper for 17 March 1985 quoted minister Botha: Botha said that South Africa had just placed a low altitude radar system along the border with Mozambique. It has been operational since 11 March. He said that this was done to detect planes flying at low altitude which the Mozambican authorities claim have been penetrating their airspace from South Africa without identification or filed flight plans.

During the first few days that the new system was in operation, three illegal flights were detected. One of the flights went from South Africa to Mozambique. Another left Swaziland for eastern Transvaal. The third, flying a zigzag pattern at low altitude was detected over Kruger Park before entering Mozambique, where it landed at Inhaca island, having returned over the same route. In other words, the South African radar system allows perfect visibility along the entire border areas where President Samora Machel's plane crashed. What is more, if Botha was able to confide that a plane had landed at Inhaca, a Mozambican island whose airport is almost at sea level, then this system has no problem with its horizon. When President Samora Machel's Tupolev crashed it was flying at 900 meters above sea level.

A few days after Botha's statement on planes flying at low altitude, South African Defence Minister General Magnus Malan declared the entire eastern Transvaal border a restricted zone closed to flights. He added that all additional technological means were being used to ensure its effectiveness. South African Air Force Chief Lieutenant General Denis Earp announced that all pilots needed official permission to overfly this area, which extends from the Limpopo River to the border with Swaziland. This includes the Mbuzini area where President Samora Machel died. Earp's statements were made public and broadly publicized by the South African pro-government newspaper, ***The Citizen***, on 21 March 1985.

His statement included a detailed description of the restricted area. It said: The restricted area, 78 km west of the Limpopo River and extending from the northern to the southern borders of Kruger National Park, becomes part of the area promulgated under the terms of Law 79 of the Defense Act as a special and restricted area. The area covered is from Ressano Garcia south along the border between South African and Mozambique to that of Swaziland; from there west along the border between the Republic of South Africa and Swaziland; and finally from that area to eastern border along the railroad to Ressano Garcia. To obtain authorization to overfly this restricted area, the pilots must contact the South African Air Force headquarters. All aircraft with authorization or operating on the outskirts of this specific area are expected to establish radio contact with the government air traffic control stations on 119.0 megawatts. This was in the statement by General Earp.

Accordingly, President Samora Machel's Tupolev was overflying a special restricted area controlled by a radar system specialized to operate at low altitudes. Even then no radio contact was made to its crew. The conclusion is logical: The Tupolev never disappeared from the radar screens. It was visible until the time it crashed.

If the South African radar was able to identify Inhaca as the destination of one of the planes detected in March 1985, it could also identify Mbuzini as the area of the Tupolev's crash. Therefore, it does not make sense that it was not until about 10 hours after the crash, at 0560 the day after the crash, the South African authorities were able to send the first message to Mozambique informing it about the incident. What is more, the message gave an incorrect location for the crash, saying that it was in Natal when as a matter of fact it was in eastern Transvaal.

MNR Suspends Hostage Talks With Red Cross

MB281505 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Mozambican rebels have suspended their talks with the

International Red Cross for the release of 47 foreign captives. In a statement issued in Lisbon, the MNR has accused the Red Cross of what it terms making false promises and playing games and says the captives would be freed only after the rebels seize power. The prisoners include Portuguese, Pakistani, Italian, Mauritian, and Cape Verdian nationals. Some of them have been held for up to 16 months.

Claims of RSA Support for MNR 'Grossly Inflated'

MB300749 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 30 Nov 86 pp 1,2

["Exclusive" by Paul Moorcroft]

[Text] The Renamo guerrilla army — elusive but deadly challengers in the battle for Mozambique — have emerged from the shadows.

They control vast areas of the sprawling country east of South Africa. They claim they will be in Maputo within two years — in government.

They are ragged, but not hungry.

For the past two weeks I have ranged with the guerrilla forces across the war-ravaged northern and central Mozambican provinces of Sofala and Zambesia.

It was one of the rare occasions Renamo has allowed a foreign journalist into its rural strongholds.

As part of two-man TV team — the first ever to operate with Renamo — we tracked the leader of the guerrilla army, Afonso Dhlakama, to a base near his Gorongosa headquarters in central Mozambique.

It is impossible to know the full truth of a complex situation.

But the main points to strike us from interviews and an exhausting 15-day motor-cycle and canoe odyssey through the desolate countryside were:

— Frelimo claims of South African support for the rebels are either grossly inflated or untrue. We could find no recent evidence of large-scale logistical support from Pretoria among the rag-tag soldiery.

— Contrary to some reports, the guerrillas appeared disciplined, although lax in weapons training.

— Renamo has been able to build up an effective administrative structure in large parts of the country. We travelled openly by road and river for kilometres with no sign of government forces.

— Claims of massive Renamo bases in Malawi are suspect: We could find no evidence of such a support system.

— So secure are the rebels in their "liberated zones" that they pitch camps without bothering about sentries.

— Hopes now pinned on Zimbabwean troops to stem the rebel tide appear fruitless. Renamo guerrillas insist they run away — "just like the rest."

The journey came at a crucial time.

Renamo has promised to step up its attacks on Frelimo forces and has threatened to expand the war into Zimbabwe because of its support for Frelimo.

The crucial Beira rail and oil corridor — key to success or failure of the frontline sanctions campaign against South Africa — is now under continuous attack by the Renamo guerrillas.

Meanwhile, Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops would be deployed in an increasingly offensive role, and there was even speculation about a Zimbabwean-Mozambican federation to quash the rebels.

Renamo, for its part, has stepped up its attack on Maputo itself. This week guerrillas raided a consumer co-operative in Matola, a suburb of the city.

Reports that Frelimo will be able to mount a major counter-offensive should be viewed with caution.

We found little evidence of the Maputo Government's logistical ability to initiate such a thrust.

Afonso Dhlakama, the 33-year-old Renamo boss, appeared relaxed and confident when we finally caught up with him.

He vowed to win the war militarily within two years.

"Frelimo is finished," he said. "It is effective only in cities like Maputo, with its diplomatic missions and Ministries."

In the "liberated zones" we filmed peasant farmers reaping plentiful crops by subsistence methods.

The villagers and peasants, as far as we could see, appeared to welcome Renamo guerrillas as liberators from the collectivisation into which they had been forced by Frelimo's Marxists.

Renamo has also restored the traditional chiefs.

The "Povo" — peasantry — were very poorly dressed, but they weren't starving.

Despite Renamo's poor image — especially compared with, say, Angola's Unita — Dhlakama is optimistic.

He believes that Renamo "are not the desperate ones, because we have the support of the people."

"Frelimo are the desperate ones; they sit waiting at the docks for American relief."

He said his 22,000 regular troops were more than a match for both Zimbabwean and Frelimo forces, "although the helicopters are a problem."

He insisted that South African instructors had "never" been inside Mozambique.

His troops' lack of expertise was demonstrated by the fact that they had no idea how to operate eight SAM-7s recently captures in Tete province.

Afonso Dhlakama also said ANC guerrillas operated in the South. They were closely integrated into Frelimo bases, as a deterrent against SADF raids, he said.

We spent two days with the guerrilla chief, who appeared highly intelligent, although he did not appreciate the extent of his poor media image.

We encouraged him to release recently captured British, German and Portuguese nationals. We thought our arguments made an impression on him.

Imhambane Commander on 'Bandit' Activities

MB280945 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Major General Domingos Fondo, military commander of Imhambane Province, told AIM on Monday that strange, probably South African-related, movements had been detected along the coast between the districts of Inharrime and Jangamo in the South and between the northern districts of Vilanculos and Massinga. We think these movements were the result of submarine landings of bandit ringleaders, because submarines do not carry materiel, the military commander of the province of Inhambane said.

Domingos Fondo also said that South Africa has resorted to recruiting Mozambicans seeking work in the mines in order to infiltrate them back into Mozambique after they have been trained. When the miners go there, South Africans deceive them into thinking that they are going for a specialized course while the aim is to train them, Fondo stressed. He added that they then enter into Mozambique as miners when the truth is that they are bandits.

Domingos Fondo made this statement at the end of a visit to areas where the bandits carried out massacres over the past 2 weeks using old steel weapons [armed brancas; weapons such as knives, bayonets, etc] and generally surprising people at night. The military commander of the province of Inhambane also confirmed that because the bandits were at present losing fighting ground and their ability to respond to our armed forces' offensives in the province, they were murdering residents of village communes, including women, children, and old people, usually at night. By carrying out these actions, the bandits seek to intimidate the people into not supporting the armed forces, but they only increase the revulsion with which they are held.

Government Troops Kill 2 Whites, 80 Bandits

MB291409 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Two white men were killed by the FPLM forces when a group of armed bandits, of which they were a part, attacked Ulongue, the Angonia district headquarters, near the border with Malawi, on 8 November. Eyewitnesses who had been kidnapped by the armed bandits in that area of Tete Province told Radio Mozambique that they had seen four white men in similar uniform among the bandits. One of these white men spoke fluent Portuguese and the remaining three were identified by the civilians who managed to escape from the bandits as South African military.

During the operation, the FPLM forces also killed 80 bandits and wounded several others. According to witnesses interviewed by Radio Mozambique, the bandits took a large number of cattle into Malawi, where they sell every head of cattle for 10 kwacha which is about 500 meticals. Every head of cattle is sold for 15,000 to 20,000 meticals in Tete. The markets where cattle and other stolen products are sold are just inside the Malawian border with Mozambique.

Early this month, a Mozambican security source denounced the presence of seven South African commandos, who were directing armed bandit operations in Mutarara, which is in Tete Province. The source added at the time that the commandos were members of the South African commando reconnaissance group. During his last visit to Tete Province, President Samora Machel was told by Angonia District officials that Malawi had held contacts with the peasants of the area without the knowledge of Mozambican authorities.

NAMIBIA

Township Returns to Normal After Violence

MB010836 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0828 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Windhoek, Dec 1, SAPA — Peace returned to Katutura township outside Windhoek today following yesterday's unrest in which two people died and several were injured. SWAPO sources identified one of the dead as Mr Immanuel Shifidi, who was freed last year after serving 18 years on Robben Island.

Friends brought the body to hospital with several stab wounds and a head gunshot wound.

The other dead was an unidentified two-year-old child who was trampled to death by people running for shelter in nearby houses.

Reports said 21 people were admitted to hospital of whom seven were in serious condition.

Police said yesterday a scuffle broke out at an international year peace rally convened by SWAPO and the crowd soon became uncontrollable. SWAPO spokesmen said the fighting was started by a right-wing group of vigilantes who were trying to break up the meeting attended by about 2000 people.

Stones were thrown at police on the scene and reinforcements were summoned. They were armed with shotguns, teargas and rubber bullets and arrived in armoured casspir vehicles. Panic-stricken people scattered as police fired volleys of teargas, eyewitnesses said.

Considerable damage was done to vehicles parked at the vacant ground popularly known as "Ellis Park" where the meeting was held. Police said no arrests had been made and the situation had returned to normal.

SOUTH AFRICA

Indaba Outlines Scope of KwaZulu-Natal Proposals

MB281719 Johannasburg SAPA in English
1716 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Durban Nov 28 SAPA — Certain important functions would be excluded from the control of the proposed multi-racial government for Natal/KwaZulu, the Indaba said today. The Indaba's proposals would give wide powers and a high degree of autonomy of the new province, most of them already enjoyed by the existing KwaZulu government, a press release from the Indaba said.

Certain clearly defined functions would remain under central government. Among the functions which would be allocated to the provincial government were:

— revenue collection

— school education

— economic, social and financial planning

— health services, including social welfare agriculture, forestry, veterinary and conservation service, physical and land-use planning, including housing schemes and tourism

— local government (including tribal authorities).

-Among functions reserved for central government would be

— foreign affairs

— defence

— national intelligence

— police

— prisons

— posts and telecommunications

— railways and harbours

— tax

— customs and exicise

— water affairs

— labour union and arbitration matters

— trading licences in respect of mines,

— professions arms and ammunition the appointment and functions of the auditor-general.

The Indaba proposes that the provincial government be given authority over a "Natal regional force."

Certain police matters and certain aspects of the administration of justice, though these matters would have to be decided in consultation with the central government. [sentence as received]

The Indaba proposes that all laws applicable in Natal and KwaZulu at the time of commencement of the new constitution should remain in force until they were repealed by the competent authority. This could be the provincial legislature or the South African parliament.

The contitution should also contain a provision to deal with possible conflict where three sets of laws (parliamentary legislation, KwaZulu legislation and Natal provincial ordinance) apply to various parts of the same region and could overlap.

In respect of matters entrusted to the competency of the provincial legislature, it should have the power to amend or repeal any act of the South African parliament. No act of the South African parliament which deals with a matter entrusted to the legislative competency of the provincial legislature and made after the commencement of the new constitution should apply to Natal. The Natal legislature would have full powers to make laws for the province within the functions of government entrusted to it.

Universal Suffrage Envisioned

MB281804 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1803 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Durban Nov 28 SAPA — The Natal/KwaZulu Indaba today agreed on unprecedented proposals for the area to be governed by a multiracial legislature elected by "universal adult suffrage." The proposals also provided for the protection of minority rights under a bill of rights.

The Indaba, after eight months of discussion, decided by majority vote today on a new system of provincial government which would treat the region as a political unit with universal adult suffrage. The proposals were released tonight by the Indaba. Thirty-nine political and other groups from the region participated. The proposals provided for:

— a two-chamber legislature with wide powers;

— a provincial governor;

— a prime minister and 10-man cabinet;

— a bill of rights, an independent judicary and "cultural councils" to protect cultural rights.

The agreement would required the sanction of the central government before it could be implemented. It was envisaged that the proposals would first be put to the people of Natal and KwaZulu in a referendum. The agreement provides for a 100-member legislative chamber elected by universal adult suffrage through proportional representation. The percentage of the vote captured by any groups would be directly reflected in membership of the chamber. A 50-member second chamber, equally representing African, Afrikaans, Asian and English "background groups" as well as a South African group representing voters who preferred not to vote according to "background." [sentence as received]

The proposals envisaged a prime minister who would be responsible to the first chamber and a cabinet of 10. A governor would be appointed by the state president on the advice of the provincial legislature.

A bill of rights (as already published by the Indaba), would be constitutionally entrenched and enforceable against the governor and all organs of government at provincial level in Natal.

Cultural councils would protect and promote the cultural rights and interests of groups representing "the principle segments of the Natal population." The councils would be able to apply to the supreme court for judgment on the validity of certain legislation affecting language, religion and culture. Proportionally elected standing committees drawn from both chambers of the legislature would consider and amend legislation after first reading.

The existing system of local government in Natal would continue until changed, and would be gradually extended into KwaZulu. Traditional authorities in KwaZulu were to be treated as part of the local government. Provision was made for a council of chiefs.

PFP MP Discusses Program

MB290941 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 29 Nov 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The negotiations in Natal for one-man-one-vote democracy have been under way for most of this year. The details just announced have agreed by representatives of all the racial groups, though the talks themselves didn't include antiapartheid groups sympathetic to the ANC or political parties from the right wing. The proposal is for a system of local government covering the people of both Natal and the black homeland of KwaZulu. But before it can be implemented, it has to be approved by a local referendum and by the South African Government in Pretoria. One of the negotiators was the leading Progressive Federal Party MP, Ray Swart, who's been telling Teddy Lemos about the agreement.

[Begin recording][Swart] I think that this can be a breakthrough, I think it represents a very broad cross section of Natal opinion across the board from blacks, whites, Asians, and what we call coloreds in South Africa. There certainly were groups to the left and right who were invited and didn't participate. But nonetheless, we've had a very good cross secion of groupings ranging from businessmen, industrialists, political parties, trade unions, and so on, and we have sat for 7 months. And we have now come out with something of a recommendation.

[Lemos] But the realities in the rest of the country are rather different to those in Natal. You are something of a special case, aren't you?

[Swart] Well, in some ways we are something of a special case, in that this has been an initiative which has been started partly by the Zulu nation, the government of KwaZulu. I think that that makes us different. But there is a great deal of interest, I think, around the rest of South Africa to see if we can really set the pace for them. And I would hope that this would be a pace-setting operation.

[Lemos] How do you view the prospect of Natal being run by a government under a black leader, which will be the inevitable outcome if your proposals do get accepted?

[Swart] This is no problem at all, I think that the majority of people in Natal recognize that we are in a province where 80 percent of the population happen to be black people. I think that we have learned to live together for generations, and I don't think there is a problem and what we have been trying to assemble here is a constitution which will allow this to operate, so that all groups can be properly accommodated.

[Lemos] I think that most people in most parts of the world would accept what you're saying as being perfect common sense, but we are talking about South Africa where that has not been the case.

[Swart] No, this is true, but I think South Africa is beginning to learn and we ourselves in the PFP have been part of the learning of the teaching process because we have advocated the need for people to get together, to get around the table to talk, to negotiate, and obviously to talk is far better than to fight.

[Lemos] How strongly do you all, the ones who are around this negotiating table, who took part in this Indaba, how strongly do you believe in what you have (?agreed to)? Are you for example, prepared to begin to entertain the idea of separating from the rest South Africa, to have your way?

[Swart] Well, that isn't really the process of the Indaba. Don't forget that the Indaba is centered around second-tier government, so it is not a UDI operation. It's a situation where we are dealing with extended powers at a provincial or state level, but nonetheless if we can achieve nonracial democratic government at state level, I think this must obviously have an impact on South Africa as a whole. [end recording]

Stoffel Botha Rejects Proposals

MB302019 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1955 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 30, SAPA — Mr Stoffel Botha, the leader of the National Party in Natal has rejected the constitutional proposals put forward by the Natal-KwaZulu Indaba. Mr Botha, who is also minister of home affairs, said the proposals, if implemented, would lead to domination, SATV news reported. He said in a statement from Pretoria that, although the proposals attempted to accommodate minority rights, the end result would be a one-man, one-vote, majority system.

He said the proposals would create mechanisms solely for the protection of the cultural interests of groups, SABC radio new reported. He said there was no mention of effective equal power-sharing.

Mr Botha said that, in contrast to the aims of the National Party, the implementation of the Indaba's proposals would lead to "total domination." He said that, according to the Inaba's model, it was clear a majority party would effectively exercise sole power in the legislative and executive authority, as was the case in a typical Westminster system.

Mr Botha said the Indaba was informative and provided valuable lessons for future development. Mr Botha said it was accepted the proposals would be formally put before the government.

The NP, which had observer status at the Indaba, could not associate itself with the model of the Indaba, he said. The model did not comply with certain of the principles of the NP's general constitutional structure. These were its requirements that on provincial or regional level, the structure had to contain elements of democracy and allow all to take part in the process of government, as well as structures making provision for equal power-sharing without domination by one group of another. He stressed the NP was committed to reform whereby the unequal prejudice to residents of Natal and Kwazulu on the basis of race and colour was eradicated. The party was bound to the development of structures where everyone in the region could participate in regional issues.

PFP Condemns Botha Rejection

MB302020 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1915 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Durban, Nov 30, SAPA — The government had ruined its chances of starting constitutional negotiations in South Africa by its rejection of the Natal-Kwazulu Indaba, the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] said tonight. The national chairman of the party, Mr Peter Gastrow, was reacting in a statement released in Durban to comment on the Indaba by the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

Mr Botha told SATV the Indaba's proposed legislative authority for Natal amounted to a one-man, one vote system and that this was rejected by the government. Mr Gastrow said Mr Botha's statement was "a reaction from Bigots who seem to have a death wish for South Africa." Mr Botha's statement was an insult to the people of Natal and made "asses" of moderates who sought negotiated and peaceful change. "The government now has no possible chance to get any negotiations going," Mr Gastrow said. "As a result, confrontation will probably form the pattern of politics in future."

New Ministers Sworn In At Pretoria Ceremony

MB010811 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0805 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 1, SAPA — Two new cabinet ministers and 12 deputies were sworn in this morning by the judge president of the Transvaal at a brief ceremony at the presidential guest house in Pretoria. Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, former vice president and chairman of the President's Council, and now minister in the office of the state president, and the new minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, took the oath first, before Mr Justice H.H. Moll.

The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced a major cabinet reshuffle on November 4, which he said would take effect today. The cabinet now consists of Mr Botha and 18 ministers, while there are now a total of 19 deputy ministers.

The 12 new deputy ministers sworn in today are Mr Myburgh Streicher (Transport), Mr Hendrik Tempel (development aid), Mr Roelf Meyer (law and order), Dr Michael Veldsman (national health), Mr George Bartlett (economic affairs and technology), Dr Org Marais (finance), Mr Wynand Breytenbach (defence), Mr Japie van Wyk (water affairs) Dr A. "Kraai" van Niekerk (agriculture), Dr Stoffel van der Merwe (information) and Dr Theo Alant (economic affairs and technology).

After the ceremony, which lasted about 10 minutes, the new cabinet ministers, deputies and their wives gathered on the lawns of the presidency to pose for official photographs and a small contingent of South African newsmen.

Migration Loss of 11,000 Over First 9 Months

MB290502 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
28 Nov 86 P 1

[By Gerald Reilly]

[Text] The talent drain is accelerating as the sanctions net tightens and political problems remain unresolved.

Economists say this is clear from the latest migration figures issued in Pretoria yesterday by Central Statistical Services. These show a migration loss of more than 11,000 for the first nine months of the year compared with the same period last year.

Between January and September, 10,767 left the country to settle elsewhere and there were 5,355 immigrants — a loss of 5,412.

Last year in the same period there were 8,380 emigrants and 14,276 immigrants — a gain of 5,896.

In September, the number who emigrated was almost double the immigrant total — 1,024 as opposed to 547.

Professional and technical workers who left the country in the nine months totalled 1,797 (1,193 in January-September last year). Among them were 366 engineers (349), 76 medical doctors and dentists (495, 224 accountants (96), 221 educationists (96), and 910 "others" (603).

Particularly disturbing, economists pointed out, were the large number of accountants pulling out.

They were the material for top management posts in commerce and industry, and their loss would have serious economic consequences in the long term.

Emigrants continue to favour the UK and Australia.

Of the 1,024 who left the country in September, 424 went to Britain, 44 to the US, 324 to Australia, 44 to Zimbabwe and 32 to Canada.

8,000 Children Detained Under State of Emergency

MB270556 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English
25 Nov 86 p 3

["'Up to 8,000' Child Detainees"]

[Text] Port Elizabeth - Up to 8,000 children - some below the age of nine - have been detained under the State of Emergency, according to latest figures released by the Detainee Parents Support Committee (DPSC).

The figure represents 40 percent of the 20,000 detained since the Declaration of the Emergency, a DPSC spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said that while most children were between the ages of nine and 18, there had been some cases of children as young as five in detention.

"And in some instances, a whole family has been detained, including children of very young ages."

In the Port Elizabeth [PE]/Uitenhage area, 284 chidren have been detained since the state of emergency, according to figures obtained from cases reported to the PE Crisis Information Centre, the Black Sash Advice Office, Legal Resources Centre and individual attorneys.

A spokesman from the Black Sash said this number was grossly under-estimated. Many cases had been recorded without the ages of the detainees and many detentions had not been reported at all.

While it was not known where these 284 children were being held, 275 children from all over the Eastern Cape were reported to be in St Albans prison in PE.

He said children were not give special treatment in detention, but were treated in the same manner as other detainees. Visits by parents were not an automatic right.

Approached for comment a spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said details of children in detention were "not at his fingertips," and queries should be directed to the head of the security police.

Attempts to reach the head of the security police failed as he was unavailable for comment.

Information Bureau Changes Soweto Incident Account

MB290545 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] The Bureau for Information has changed its story regarding the Mofolo Park shack removals in Soweto. The bureau initially said the squatter shacks were demolished by residents, which led to violent confrontations between the two factions. Witnesses at the scene denied this, saying municipal workers tore down the structures. The bureau is now saying the clearing of the area was undertaken on the instruction of the Soweto Housing Council.

'Huge Wall' Around Soweto Under Construction

MB300756 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English
30 Nov 86 p 2

[By Jon Qwelane]

[Text] A huge wall built of sturdy concrete pillars is springing up around Soweto and will probably cut the sprawling township off from the rest of Johannesburg once completed.

Already the townships of KwaZakhele, New Brighton and Zwide in Port Elizabeth have been fenced off by barbed wire and entry to the black residential areas is only possible through certain points which are manned by the security forces.

And the seemingly permanent security check-points at entrances to Alexandra township north of Johannesburg have also sparked fears that the settlement could be fenced off from the white residential and business areas surrounding it.

No official has answered questions on whether the erection of Soweto's "Berlin Wall," coupled with the fences in Port Elizabeth, means the rest of South Africa's black townships will also be fenced in.

There has been no official comment on the situation in Alexandra: telexes were dispatched to the Bureau for Information and the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, but there was no answer.

Soweto town clerk Mr Nico Malan was not available to comment on the structure, nor was the chairman of the council's management committee, Mr Letsatsi Radebe.

According to Protea Police Headquarters in Soweto, the wall is being erected for "safety reasons" but has nothing to do with security or defence.

The police said the wall was being erected by the Department of Transport.

The structure's starting point is near the Diepkloof men's hostel just opposite the Doornkop military base and extends along Randskou Road.

Workmen at the site say they were told the wall was to enclose the township, but they would not say why.

They did not know who was funding the erection.

— The Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, said that if the intention was to enclose Soweto, the idea was "grotesque."

"It can't do any good towards restoring normality to the situation, and I think will only add to the tension that already exists.

"I hope there is no truth in it. Anything that restricts the free movement of people and interferes with normal relationships is thoroughly bad."

— Yesterday senior officials of the Department of Transport — the Minister, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, and his personal secretary, Mr S.J. van Blommestein and the Director-General, Mr A.B. Eksteeen — could not be reached to comment on whether their department was responsible for the Soweto wall.

Police Fire Teargas at 'Rioting' Soweto Mourners

MB300915 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Police have fired teargas at mourners attending the funeral of a Soweto Students Congress [SSC] member. The Bureau for Information has confirmed teargas was fired at Madona Dlamini's funeral, saying police had to take action as the crowd was rioting. The 19-year-old SSC member died on Monday. He was shot dead by a group of people allegedly belonging to a rival group. According to some of the 4,000 mourners, police stopped some vehicles at the gate of the cemetery and chased mourners away because the vehicles were overloaded. They then fired teargas.

DPSC Releases Report on Detained Children

MB271929 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] A new report estimates say more than 4,000 children in detention under emergency regulations in South Africa. The report, compiled by the detainees parents support committee [DPSC] and others, was released this afternoon. It says almost 60 percent of children detained are under 16 with the youngest being 1 month old. It says these figures are based on official reports which it says are not always accurate. David O'Sullivan reports.

The human rights monitors accused the South African Government of declaring war on black youths. DPSC spokesman Max Coleman described the detention of children as something unparallelled in history. The 210 page report, entitled "Children Under Repression," describes young blacks as the foot soldiers of the struggle. The organization gives three reasons why children are being detained: to obtain confessions, true or not, about an instance of township violence or about others and to strike fear and terror into the hearts of young detainees. The report also contains medical evidence on the maltreatment of detainees. A panel of doctors from the national, medical, and dental association examined over 500 released detainees. They found 93 percent complained of physical abuse or injury at the hands of the security forces and a full 95 percent showed signs of posttraumatic shock syndrome.

Government Amends Regulation on Indoor Meetings

MB281437 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1427 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 28 SAPA — An amendment to the emergency regulations was published in the *Government Gazette* in Pretoria today which enables police to ban indoor gatherings, making it unnecessary to obtain a magisterial order as previously required. A lengthy subregulation inserted into Regulation 7 enables police commissioners to ban or clamp extensive conditions on "any gathering." According to legal opinion the proclamation, and the concise tone of four other amendments published today, "show that the state of emergency is certainly not dead." The other amendments entail technicalities and appear to have little practical effect.

Tutu Calls for Stayaways by Nurses, Doctors

MB271822 Dakar PANA in English 1700 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 27 Nov (ANO/PANA) — The time has come for the oppressed masses of South Africa to set their own programme of action for their liberation, archbishop of Cape Town, the most reverend Desmond Tutu told a National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC) Transvaal convention today. He said the black people of white ruled South Africa can no longer look to the oppressors for their own liberation. We now have to demand and tell Pretoria that by a specific date Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners and detainees should be freed, the state of emergency must be uplifted, children in detention — countrywide — must also be out of prison, and all our other rights must be met, Archbishop Tutu said. If we expect the oppressors to set the programme for our liberation for us, we are wasting our time. The people who are oppressing us are human beings like us and there is nothing extraordinary about them, he said, adding that we don't have to beg them for our freedom — we must demand it.

Archbishop Tutu also called for an extraordinary type of stayaway that will include nurses, doctors and priests, personnel traditionally exempt from stayaway and boycott participation to render the economy to a standstill, he said. Bishop Tutu said consumer boycotts and stayaways in South Africa have proved to be very effective in demonstrating the black man's capabilities and have even caused multinational companies in the country to pull out. This all, he said, was aimed at pumping sense into the minds of an intransigent regime.

He said multinationals have supported the apartheid regime for a long time at the expence of black liberties and freedom. Today they must also lift up their hands to be counted in a relentless struggle by the masses to free themselves, he said. This the multinationals must do meaningfully or else they will be charged with treachery to the people's cause, Bishop Tutu concluded. The two-day confeence is taking place in a climate of confrontation in South Africa because of thousands of black people who are in detention under the state of emergency regulation.

Teargassing of Hunger Strikers Confirmed
MB291203 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1157 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 29, SAPA — Detainees in Victor Verster Prison outside Paarl were teargassed twice this week, the SA Prisons Service confirmed yesterday. The Prisons Department were approached for comment after Mr Wilmot Heyana of Guguletu alleged that his son, a matric pupil at Sizamile Senior Secondary School, was teargassed on Monday and Tuesday, along with 16 other detainees who began a hunger strike.

Yesterday a liaison officer for the Prisons Service, Colonel D. J. Immelman, denied that the teargas was fired in response to the hunger strike. "Teargas had to be used on two occasions after the detainees committed acts of violence and threatened the safety of the staff and the good order in prison."

Mr Heyana said his son has been in detention since June 15 this year and was a member of the Cape Youth Congress. He has not written matric examinations this year as a result of his detention.

Colonel Immelman said: "It does happen from time to time that detainees go on so-called hunger strikes either on their own or by instigation from outside. These hunger strikes are a calculated effort to obtain maximum publicity and propaganda.

"Detainees who refuse to eat are provided with three meals per day, and they are treated strictly in accordance with the internationally accepted guidelines pertaining to the handling of those persons as is embraced in the Tokyo declaration."

'Psychological Warfare' Will Be Overcome
MB290903 Johannesburg International Service
in English 0630 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Station commentary: "Disinvestment and Psychological Warfare"]

[Text] The withdrawal from South Africa of the British company Barclays, has been a signal for intensified psychological warfare against South Africa. Political activists immediately announced their intention of targeting other major British companies that have links with South Africa. There was even talk of a hit list of companies, which would be pressurized into withdrawing from South Africa. British newspapers were in the forefront in stirring up speculation and rumors.

All this is calculated, so the activists hope, to sow despondency and despair among South Africans. There is good reason for psychological warfare playing such a prominent role in the political activists' vendetta against South Africa. They are well aware of the fact that South Africa has a strong and resilient economy and, in a regional context, an immense economy. They also know that when a massive psychological campaign, similar to that being waged today, was launched against South Africa in the early 1960's following the tragedy of Sharpeville and South Africa's withdrawal from the British Commonwealth, the South African economy would not buckle under pressure. On the contrary, the South African economy staged a remarkable comeback that ushered in a period of unprecendented growth and progress which was of enormous benefit to all South Africans and to millions of people throughout southern Africa.

There is no reason to belief that this performance will not be repeated in the closing years of the 1980's. Indeed, where there has already been disinvestment, the reaction from politicians, big business, and the public at large shows that South Africans have the tenacity, ingenuity, and commitment to defeat the psychological attack and with the economic war.

Resolve to Resist 'Psychological Attack' Noted
MB010526 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Following the withdrawal from South Africa of the British bank, Barclays, political activists are reported to be turning their attention to other major British companies. There is even talk of a hit list of companies that will be pressurized to withdraw from South Africa.

This conforms with the tactics used in the disinvestment campaign to target high profile companies through demonstrations at their offices, protests at their annual meetings, and boycotts of their services. The higher the company's profile, the greater the publicity value for the activists, and this is why Barclays was singled out in the past and why new targets amongst high profile companies in Britain are now being sought.

But there is more to it than that. Psychological warfare is an integral part of the economic war now being waged against this country. Disinvestment by low profile companies is hardly noticed, but disinvestment by General Motors or Barclays or Kodak will — so the political activists hope — have the effect of causing despondency in South Africa.

Thus it is that after last week's announcement by Barclays there was an immediate flood of speculation on further imminent withdrawals. One British newspaper, *The Independent*, said the Barclays move could prompt a chain reaction of withdrawals, a second, *The Guardian*, said fears had been raised of a domino effect among European companies, especially in Britain, and yet another newspaper, *The Daily Telegraph*, wrote of financial circles buzzing with rumors about further withdrawals.

It is significant that in the psychological war emphasis is placed on so-called moral reasons for economic action against South Africa. Not much attention is given, however, to the fact that certain sanctions moves will boost the profits of companies in the countries taking sanctions actions, or the fact that a major American Corporation left South Africa at a time when its business performance worldwide was declining, or that the disinvestment by General Motors coincided with the closing of some General Motors plants in the United States.

There is good reason for psychological warfare playing a prominent part in the overall economic war against South Africa. The Republic has a strong and resilient economy that overcame a massive psychological attack as well as pessimism amongst certain local circles to stage a remarkable comeback that ushered in a period of unprecedented growth and progress. There is no reason to believe that this performance cannot be repeated in the closing years of the 1980's. Where there has already been disinvestment, the reaction — from public representatives, from the business community, and from the public at large — shows that South Africans have the tenacity, ingenuity and commitment to defeat the psychological attack and win the economic war.

Le Grange: Police Force To Increase 60 Percent

MB290945 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] South Africa's police force is to increase even more. Outgoing Minister of Law and Order Louis Le Grange says the police force is to be extended by 60 percent, an increase of 40,000 officers. Mr le Grange says at its present strength the SAP cannot cope with the ever increasing work load. He put down the sharp rise in crime to rapid population growth, unrest, the economic recession, and unemployment as reasons for the increase.

Nuclear Waste Reaches Destination Safely

MB281449 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1415 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town Nov 28 SAPA — The third load of nuclear waste from the Koeberg plant arrived at Vaalputs today after a second truck was despatched from Cape Town yesterday after a small crack was discovered in the chassis of the trailer carrying the load of four concrete drums of intermediate level waste and 16 steel drums of low level waste.

Mr Andre van Heerden, Western Cape public relations manager of ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission] said today the small crack in the chassis was discovered during a routine inspection when the trailer pulled off the road at Klawer. Rather than continue the driver acted in accordance with the laid down procedure and a second trailer was despatched. The load was split in two and the second trailer made two trips to Vaalputs to deposit the load. Both trailers will return to Cape Town today.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

29 Nov Unrest Report

MB290936 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0932 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 29, SAPA — Herewith the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today. "Few incidents occurred and very little damage was reported during this period.

"More than 90 per cent of the incidents that occurred were stone throwing incidents. Most of these occurred in Soweto.

"At 1800 hours yesterday, plus-minus 50 black people stoned a crowded vehicle in Soweto. Two white people, Mr Raath and Mr Z. Saboxtang, no address available, were seriously injured. After the incident occurred, the two men were dragged out of their vehicle and were attacked by the black people. They were admitted to the Baragwanath Hospital.

"At Klipspruit, also in Soweto, a delivery vehicle with milk was robbed by a group of black people. No police action was taken.

"At Makubeni (Umkomaas), a group of black people threw an F1 hand grenade at the private home of the mayor, Mr Mncabe. Two AK shots were also fired. Mr Mncabe was slightly injured — a light shrapnel wound on his head. No police action was taken."

Ends report

30 Nov Unrest Report

MB300946 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0943 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 30, SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information, Pretoria's, unrest situation report from 6h00 November 29 to 6h00 today:

"Only six incidents occurred during this period.

"At the Old Middleburg township, Cape Province, about 15 blacks threw stones at a member of the security force. Police fired six rounds with a triple a shotgun. A 20-year-old black man, Mr Sphitliphithi Qatana, of the Old Middleburg township was fatally wounded. Two black men were slightly injured. No arrests were made.

"In Zola, Soweto, 40 black men drove their bus against the private home of Councillor John Khumalo. They fired an unknown number of shots from an unknown calibre weapon on two security guards at the house. Two members of the security forces fired nine rounds from a triple a shotgun. There were no casualties.

"At Duncan Village, East London, an unknown groups of blacks set a private vehicle on fire. At Thembisa, a group of blacks tried to set a bus on fire, little damage was done."

1 Dec Unrest Report

MB010913 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0909 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 1, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's situation report for the 24 hours to 6am today:

"Very few unrest related incidents were reported during the above 24-hour period.

"At Orlando Stadium (Soweto) yesterday, stones were thrown at security forces from a crowd leaving the stadium after after a music concert. The security forces retaliated with tearsmoke. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"In KwaMakhuta (Amanzimtoti) this morning, unknown black persons threw a petrol bomb at a private home. Two black boys, a 4-year-old and a 14-year-old, as well as a 14-year-old black girl, received slight burn wounds. Considerable damage was caused to the house. No arrests were made. Police investigations continue."

WEEKLY MAIL 28 Nov-4 Dec 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB290905 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 28 Nov-4 Dec 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **Emergency Detentions**

Today is the 170th day of the current State of Emergency. The number and names of all those detained under the Emergency regulations have not been released by the government. According to the Detainees Parents' Support Committee [DPSC], at least 20,000 people had been detained under the current Emergency regulations by the end of last month. The Progressive Federal Party's Missing Persons Bureau estimates that up to 24,000 people have been detained so far.

Detention of Children

About 8,000 children have been detained under the Emergency regulations, according to the DPSC. While most of the children are between nine and 18 years old, the DPSC said that many were below nine years old and some were as young as five.

At the recent PFP Federal Congress, Beverly Roos of the Groote Schuur constituency quoted from a University of Cape Town report which stated that 2,186 people under the age of 16 had been detained since the Emergency was declared. She said that 201 children had been killed and 571 injured in this period. Brian Bamford, MP for Groote Schuur, said there was evidence that children were being kept in cells containing up to 40 people and that children were being kept with adults in the same cell. He said at least 40 percent of people detained were under the age of 19 years.

Debt Figures

A total of 235,212 people received debt summonses between June and August this year while 122,488 people received civil judgements for debt.

Emergency Deaths

According to figures released by the government's Bureau for Information, 335 people died in unrest during the first 158 days of the State of Emergency. This figure does not include deaths in the "independent homelands."

Hangings

Seven people convicted of murder were hanged in Pretoria Central Prison last week, bringing to 106 the number of people hanged this year. The total numebr of people hanged in South Africa (outside of the "independent homelands") since 1978 is 1,038.

Unemployment

The number of white, coloured and Indian unemployed rose from under 30,000 at the end of 1983 to 81,000 in July this year, according to figures published in the United Building Society's Economic Monitor.

Education

According to the Minister of Education and Development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in 1985 there were six million black students at school, compared with one million whites, 800,000 coloureds and 234,000 Indians. The six million total was made up of 1.7-million under the Department of Education and Training, 2.4-million in "self-governing territories" and 1.8-million in "independent homelands."

He said there were over one million black children of schoolgoing age not attending school in a given year. He said nearly 18,000 out of a possible 92,000 black candidates had not written their matric exams last year as a result of the boycott and that 250-300 black schools were currently seriously affected by the boycott.

Prisoner of Conscience

Elias Motsoaledi, former African National Congress, SACTU [South African Congress of Trade Unions] and Communist Party activist, is one of the Rivonia trialists serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

Motsoaledi first became politically active as a factory worker in Johannesburg in the early 1940s. He joined the Leather Workers Union and in the late Forties he served as an executive member of the Committee of Non-European Trade Unions (CNETU). During this period he also joined the ANC and the Communist Party of South Africa. In 1952, shortly after the Defiance Campaign, he was banned but nevertheless remained politically active.

In 1955 he was one of the trade union leaders who helped initiate the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU). When the State of Emergency was declared in 1960, Motsoaledi was detained for four months. Shortly after his release he went underground and served on the Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] Johannesburg Regional Command. He assisted in hiding recruits, sending them abroad for military training and procuring armaments. He was arrested at Rivonia in July 1963 and sentenced to life imprisonment the following year. During the trial his wife was detained under the 90-day detention law.

Motsoaledi, who is in his early sixties, has spent 24 years of his life behind bars for his political beliefs and activities. He has seven children.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Banned for Importation and Distribution:

Apartheid Cannot be Reformed (United Nations Centre Against Apartheid); New Perspectives Vol 16 5/1986 (Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki); Black History and the Class Struggle No 2 and Woman and Revolution No 31 Spring 196 (Sparticist Publishing House, New York); TUC [Trade Unions Congress] Special Focus on South Africa (TUC Congress House, London); Socialist Worker No 109 18 October 1986 (Larkham Printers and Publishers, London) [passage omitted]

Banned for possession:

SACP Fighting in the Frontline for National Liberation, Socialism, Peace (Not stated); SACP 1921-1986 for Freedom, Peace, Socialism — poster (Not stated); Workers to the Front — poster (Not stated); We March to Freedom — poster (Not stated); Africa Our Africa Land, Freedom, Education (not stated); One Oppressor, One Bullet (Not stated); SWAPO Information Bulletin (SWAPO Dept of Information, Luanda, Angola); 1986 June 16th Ten Years Later The Struggle ... Continues (Wectu Western Cape Teachers Union], Cape Town); Cape Youth Congress June 16th Youth Day (Cape Youth Congress Cape Town); The Child Is Not Dead (compiled by Ann Harries, Roger Diski, Alaskair Brown); Exit To Eden (Anne Rampling.

Press Comments on Current Problems, Issues

28 November Press Review

MB280836 [Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN on U.S. Supply of Arms to Iran

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 27 November comments on the "Iranian arms affair" saying "the contretemps in which President Reagan finds hinself not only reflects on his integrity, but also places in danger his party's ability to ensure that he is followed in office by another Republican President," and "it is absolutely vital that a Republican President be elected in two years' time. For the Democrats, with Senator Edward Kennedy and his liberal colleagues in full cry, are totally opposed to South Africa, they have total control of both the House of Representatives and the Senate, and if they have a Democratic Incumbent in the White House,our problems will be immeasurably increased."

THE STAR on Group Areas Act

"If the Government cannot yet bring itself to scrap the Group Areas Act, it could salvage a little credit for itself by allowing an official 'grey area' in District six. The former coloured suburb bordering central Cape Town has become a massive symbol of the wrongs done to a community." *The Star* believesthat District Six became "more slummy precisely because of official policy and the uncertainties that resulted from it." "The Group Areas Act is a dead letter. It is crumbling in most of the country's cities because of socio-political dynamics and because only a minority of South Africans want such a law." The paper says President Botha would "gain credit for himself if he kept pace with history instead of trying to fight it back."

RSA Foreign Relations Worsen

The same page carries an edited version of the speech made by PFP MP David Dalling at the annual meeting of the Witwatersrand branch of the South African Institute of International Affairs. Dalling says "it is undeniable that the domestic policies and actions of the National Party have had — and are having — a critical effect on our international relations. This is particularly so more recently within the context of sanctions and disinvestment." Dalling believes that "only fundamental political and constitutional reform will impress overseas observers. This is the crucial area in which the Government has been most reluctant to move." South Africa's foreign relations with countries are at "an all-time low and are continuing to worsen. We can be critical about double standards being applied, but this argument will not solve any of our problems. We can expect no softening of world opinion or action until: apartheid is well and truly dead; all race discrimination has been jettisoned from our statute book; political prisoners have been released; black political parties are unbanned and allowed to operate within the scope of the ordinary law; negotiations involving black leadership and addressing fundamental political and constitutional change have been initiated; the policy of destabilisation of our neighbours has been discontinued."

Health Care Document Criticized

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 27 November comments on the publication of the government "White Paper" which addresses some of the problems surrounding health care in SA. "The White Paper pays lip service to the call for a more market-related policy in which prices are allowed to determine the allocation of resources and the consumption of specific products and services." However, "the document has been fairly decisive about private hospitals, which have frequently been criticised for profiteering but continue to flourish — despite the significantly higher cost to the patient." *Business Day* also finds the White paper humorous because it rejects "the suggestion that blacks' medical aid contributions should be lower than whites' because they claim less — on the grounds that 'the government cannot allow one population group to be discriminated against at the expense of another.'"

COSATU Weakened by Detentions

Alan Fine says on page 7 of the same issue that COSATU celebrates its 1st anniversary this weekend and still "remains a viable and unified organisation" but "some initial expectations are unfulfilled" and "ideological conflict has turned ugly at times." Fine refers to the "attacks on Inkatha and its leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi from COSATU'S first day of existence. Inkatha responded by launching the United Workers' Union of SA (UWUSA) on May 1." "The second of half the year has seen a notable decline in COSATU'S anti-Buthelezi rhetoric." "A tendency in Cosatu toward indiscriminate stayaway calls was halted by its failure to mobilise more than a relative handful of workers on July 14 in a protest against the state of emergency. According to COSATU assistant general secretary Sidney Mafumadi, COSATU had failed to gain the support of 'Progressive Organisation' and underestimated the extent to which the organisation had been weakened by detentions. COSATU has in fact been hard hit by the state of emergency, with more than 300 of its leaders and officials detained."

CAPE TIMES on Group Areas Act

"The government's smothering of the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act is creating a crisis in that body, apart from destroying what is left of President Botha's image as reformer," says Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 26 November in a page 10 editorial. "If an imposed system of group differentiation is to remain central in Nationalist thinking — rather than broad South Africanism and non-racial citizenship — the chances of a negotiated settlement are remote. It is not that there is anything wrong in ethnicity, or in the feelings of group loyalty and solidarity. The objectionable element lies in compulsion, which imposes a group identity on an individual whatever his own sense of identity might be." "Sadly, the country will have to wait until there has been more blood-letting and economic attrition, it seems, before the government accepts the inevitable — which is negotiation without preconditions, leading to non-racial elections in a new South Africa."

Towns Object to Nuclear Station

"Should South Africa be embarking on an extension of its nuclear power programme at a time when, for the most part, the rest of the world is either suspending the construction of further nuclear power stations or severely curtailing such plans?" asks a second editorial on the the same page. "Now the Southern Cape coastline seems to be the favoured area for ESCOM's [Electricity Supply Commission] next nuclear power station. Its announcement of an investigation of 19 possible sites coincided with the first official removal of radio-active waste from Koeberg, which will automatically double the risk of a major nuclear accident." The paper says that "already some coastal towns, notably Hermanus, have objected to having the nuclear power station within proximity of their municipal boundaries. We would urge ESCOM not to ride rough-shod over local feeling and force the power station on a local authority which does not want it."

PFP Youth Wing Loses Support

Anthony Johnson writes on the same page that the "Young Progressives — the 3,000 strong youth wing — have been in the firing line lately" but they argue that "the complex task they face in trying to straddle the divide between black acceptance and white electoral support is sometimes not fully appreciated by party stalwarts." Another "particularly thorny" problem facing them is "the erosion of their support base among young whites to both the right and the left — and, to an increasing degree, to emigration." "There has been a loss of youth support to the National Party, particularly among women, since the 'unrest' picked up dramatically in 1984. And on campuses, where the Young Progs are viewed as relatively tame, support is not rocketing either." PFP researcher and strategist Dr Jan Hofmeyer believes the "'moral integrity' of the Young Progs is beyond question, but when it comes to effective strategies they have not got their act together at all.'"

SOWETAN Urges Involvement of Black Business

"The times are more than auspicious for black business to make its public stance on the South African situation," says the page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 27 November. "The time is long overdue that black businessmen stood up to be counted." *Sowetan* suggests that black businessmen "address themselves to the multifarious problems that affect our lives. They need particularly to look into the tragic divisions between our political groups that are causing so much pain to all of us". "They may not make a very big impression but as long as a commitment is made, we are sure the black people of this country will eventually move closer together to fight their many problems."

DIE VADERLAND on Unemployment

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 26 November comments on the unemployment situation saying "a gleam of hope is the present optimism that a measure of improvement in the economy is taking place. The state and the private sector must do all they can to stimulate this." The paper says that many South Africans are "concerned that the sanctions onslaught from the U.S. and the increasing disinvestment will blunt the economic growth. That is why it is so unpleasantthat the boycotters in the U.S. and elsewhere do not realize how seriously their actions can influence the work situation in South Africa." Unemployment is the "curse with which South Africa will be saddled with now and for a while into the future."

REPUBLIKEIN Criticizes NP Leadership

The page 8 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 26 November says that the whites of SWA/Namibia can all "profit from what has happened in the past." The paper refers to the "Outjo motion passed for whites only schools," saying that the leader of the National Party, Kosie Pretorius, cannot "please both the people who accept the motion and also those within his party who seek a more pragmatic policy." The paper points out that Pretorius has said that it would be "unwise to turn this matter into a political hotchpot." *Die Republikein* warns that "it is not possible to concurrently follow a path of non-discrimination and a path of exclusivity."

29 November Press Review

MB290500 [Editorial Report]

CITIZEN: Disinvesting Firms Fair Weather Friends

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 28 November, in a page 6 editorial, reviews the attitude of foreign companies which are disinvesting from South Africa. Such firms "lived off apartheid, so to speak, using it to make high profits through relatively cheap labour." Now, however, "South Africa ceased to be as profitable to overseas firms as it had been .... The whole atmosphere changed. Firms decided it was better to cut and run rather than stay and continue the social responsibility programmes they had started." "Those who stay and see out the problems of this transitional period will not regret it. Those who go will be remembered for having pulled out when going was tough. Funks or fairweather friends. We despise both kinds."

STAR Decries Destruction of Mofolo Township

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 28 November, in a page 14 editorial, note that "there has surely never been a less appropriate moment for bulldozing squatters' shacks than right now." This week's evictions in the Mofolo township reflect the "sort of bully-boy tactics which, justly or unjustly, have led to South Africa's declining image." The demolition of the squatter camp "was cruel, crude, stupid, unnecessary and solved nothing." "The process of urbanization, including squatting, needs to be met with constructive ideas and material aid — not tear gas and bulldozers."

Information Bureau Credibility Problem

In a second editorial on the same page, the discrepancies between Bureau for Information versions of unrest incidents and reports from independent observers draw the newspaper's comment. The Mofolo incident is a case in point. "Officially it was claimed that there was a clash between residents and squatters" which eventuated police teargassing of a demonstrating mob. Nevertheless, *Star* reporters on the scene "found no evidence of such a clash; they say tear gas was fired at people crying over their ruined abodes ...." "To compound the issue, the Bureau for Information then changed its version. Surely it must realise that it has a serious credibility problem?"

Speculation on Next President

Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, in his "My View" column on the same page, reviews possible candidates for succession to the presidency of the republic. Summarizing P.W. Botha's strategy for choosing a successor, Van Zyl Slabbert raises four points. 1) "Botha has fundamentally changed the security structure and constitutional course of South Africa, and he would like to see his successor contunue along those lines." 2) "Botha is the most experienced politician in Parliament" and knows how to pave the way for any favorite. 3) Election of the next state president will depend on the NP caucus. 4) The exception to the succession maze is that a candidate from outside the Transvaal might be elected to lead the party. "I have a healthy suspicion P.W. Botha does not think F.W. de Klerk is the man for the job." Neither Pik Botha nor Gerrit Viljoen could challenge De Klerk for the presidency. Chris Heunis and Magnus Malan "are the key curators" of Botha's legacy. Malan is too far behind in party hierarchy, "so Chris Heunis's chances have to be improved."

BUSINESS DAY on Government Commitment to Reform

Commenting of the timetable for reform announced by Jan Steyn, director of the Urban Foundation, in an editorial on page 8, Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 28 November says that while "the more hasty in our society" may dismiss Steyn's program as "too little, too late," he has drawn up "a realistic and achievable programme — realistic, that is, on the basic but sadly questionable assumption that the government does indeed believe in reform." "Of course, government is only one partner, albeit a major one, in the process of change — a point which Styen recognises." Sanctions will have to be balanced with rewards and the "protaganists of change must be prepared to be realistic — to accept that there is no magic, overnight formula." Nevertheless, "the first step must be government's. If it were to commit itself to a programme of change as reasonable as Steyn's, it would be fair to look to the rest of the world, as much as to internal opponents, for like reasonableness."

Further British Disinvestment

In a column on the same page, John Battersby writes from London that, following Barclays Bank withdrawal from South Africa, "the pressure will now intensify on other high-profile and consumer-oriented British companies to follow suit." In the "frontline" of this pressure are "Standard Chartered Bank, Shell, ConsGold, with its 48 percent stake in Goldfields, and BP." Although some of Britain's biggest investors in South Africa "will be able to ride the storm of public opinion and political pressure," British consumer-oriented companies are more vulnerable because of the danger of boycotts.

CAPE TIMES on Economic Power Concentration

Cape Town Cape Times in English on 27 November notes in a page 6 editorial that the withdrawal of Barclays Bank has "led to further concentration of economic power. Exit foreign bank, Barclays PLC, enter vast SA conglomerate, Anglo American." However, while there may be some justification for this in the case of disinvestment, it should not be the case when it comes to the government's privatization plans. "Correctly handled, the privatization initiative could help reduce the drift towards increased clout by giving other in the economy a better chance."

CAPE TIMES on Empty Schools

"That 205,000 desks should stand empty in white schools while millions of black children are crying out for equal education is an appalling commentary on South Africa's racially stratified education system," the *Cape Times* says in another editorial. "No such injustice can ever be defended, not even by the country's apologists." If the government were to open these empty schools to black children it would give the "discredited educational system" a perfect opportunity to "re-establish its good faith."

Boesak Urges Journalists To Take Risks

On the same page, the paper carries excerpts of a speech delivered to the National Union of Journalists by Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, in London recently. Boesak says he believes "the white South African liberal press can do much more than it is doing now." "Why don't they simply decide that the time has come for us to speak the truth? Why don't they decide that they will go to black people and hear what has happened in the black areas and that they will print all those atrocites committed by security troops?" Until the liberal press decides to take greater risks, "the black people will continue to believe that those newspapers are not there to serve the truth as they should, but to cover white interests." Boesak notes that there is also a problem with foreign journalists, most of whom are white. It is difficult for them to even enter a township, much less form an accurate idea of life there. They too should take greater risks as there are many people who are willing to help them find the truth.

SOWETAN on Lack of Information

Discussing the bulldozing of shacks in Mofolo in an editorial on page 10, Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on page 10 notes the "deafening silence from television, particularly in its Breakafast programme about what happened at the shack-town." This lack of information is only harmful to the country: "The white community is fooled by reports that do not reflect the real sequence of events. Other people tend to be lulled into complacency and it is only when there is blood and gore that people are shaken from their sleep."

CITY PRESS on Housing Crisis

In its editorial on the same topic, Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 30 November [date as published] says on page 2 that the bulldozing has again highlighted the housing crisis in many townships. "To regard squatter camps as a menace — like the Soweto council is presently doing — without providing people with a roof over their heads, merely heats up an already electric atmosphere. With urbanisation becoming a fact of life, the crisis must be tackled now — before it becomes unmanageable."

Moment of Truth for Whites

In his "Percy's Itch" column on page 4, Percy Qoboza writes that the Christmas season should be a time of meditation "to bring about a spirit of reconciliation and a determined purpose to contribute to the building of a nation." It is time for whites to face the moment of truth and realize that, consciously or unconsciously, they have supported racism and to recognize the errors of their ways. This will be particularly difficult for the government, which has inherited "the sorry legacy" of National Party policy and which fears a right-wing backlash. It is "going to take some guts and a sense of purpose to put the nation back onto a sane political route." This can only be achieved when the government discovers "the virtues of taking the safari trip to Lusaka" and begins "real, meaningful negotiations with the right people."

30 November Press Review

MB300501 [Editorial Report]

STAR Demands Release of Children

Commenting on the report by the Detainees Parents Support Committee that 4,000 to 8,000 children have been detained under the state of emergency, Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 29 November asks: "To what level of repression have some authorities sunk that they find it necessary to put children behind bars in the name of the safety of the State?" "The psychological effects of detention on young people are horrifying. The political effects are equally dreadful. Remember that none of these children have been charged with breaking any of the country's many political laws. In heaven's name, release the under-16-year-olds now."

Parliament Must Lead Reform

In the "Politics" column on the same page, Rob Nuttall writes that while it is true that reform cannot be achieved overnight, acknowledging this "does not absolve Mr Botha." "True, changes have been made, but in the context of a supposed reformist who has ruled for eight years, the movement has been slow and clumsy. When Mr Botha says changes cannot be made overnight, he must be seen to be speaking as a man who has held the reins of government and plotted the course of the country for nearly a decade. It is no wonder black South Africans and some whites are despairing and the world has given up on meaningful, voluntary reform." Nevertheless, "nobody disputes that the power to make changes lies squarely with the Nationalist-led Parliament. And it is there where the talk should be of how to shape up, to strip away inhumane policies, to break down barriers between people and to streamline the system of government to include all the people."

WEEKLY MAIL on Group Areas Report

"The controversial President's Council report on the Group Areas Act has been put in cold storage for two reasons: the Nats [National Party] got cold feet about a rightwing backlash in next year's general election (probably in the second week of April), and President P.W. Botha is said to be making plans to retire after scoring a dramatic success in the election, after which he will hand the whole issue over to his successor," Jean le May writes on page 4 of Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 28 November-4 December. The delay has caused the PFP to boycott the President's Council, but both Alan Hendrickse of the Labor Party and Amichand Rajbansi of the National People's Party voted in favor of the delay, "leading to the inevitable supposition that the two Ministers-Without-Portfolio had the riot act read to them about disagreeing with Cabinet decisions. They may have been assured that the outcome of the report, once it gets off the ground, will be a real humdinger. How they will reconcile their acceptance of the deal with their consciences and pacify their electorates is, mercifully, very much an own affair."

U.S.-RSA Ties at 'Lowest Point' in Decade

"Relations between the South African and United States governments have deteriorated to the lowest point in nearly a decade, with anti-American sentiment rising sharply in the white community in response to the leading role now assumed by the U.S. in the international sanctions campaign," Patrick Laurence writes on page 12. President Botha's recent speech criticizing the United States "was probably the most acrid public attack by a white South African leader on the U.S. in a decade." The speech has been seen "as an expression of anger at U.S. policy and a bid to set the tone for an anticipated general election for whites early next year. Rallying whites around the government to resist American 'interference' will be a major plank of the National Party platform in the expected election," according to the Afrikaans newspaper Rapport. However, it would be wrong to dismiss Botha's speech as "mere election manoeuvres. There is — and was — very real white anger and anxiety at what is seen as the hostile and hypocritical policy pursued by the U.S."

Business Confidence Remains Low

"Now is an ideal time" for South African companies "to snap up firms selling out at way below the market prices because of political pressures," Phillip van Niekerk writes on page 15. "South Africa is awash with money due to revenues from the high gold price and a very favourable balance of payments resulting largely from the low rand." However, "because of the uncertain political climate, business confidence remains low. No one is putting money into new ventures. Little of the capital around is being turned into productive investment to build new factories or provide jobs for the country's unemployed, conservatively estimated at more than 3 million, but perhaps as high as 6 million."

1 December Press Review

MB010740 [Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES on Indaba Report

A page 34 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 30 November says the report of the KwaNatal Indaba this week is significant because it is "the first time in our history that constituency leaders from all race groups have created, through hard bargaining, a constitution guaranteeing genuine power-sharing." *Sunday Times* says the report is "the product of leaders, not academics. It is the fruit of old-fashioned horse-trading, not co-option by stealth. Ultimately it is a reaffirmation of faith in the potential for sincere men to find honest solutions." However, the Indaba may also "represent the best, and perhaps last, compromise the people of this divided land can make over their political differences."

'Duplicitous' U.S. Conduct Criticized

A second editorial on the same page says that when U.S. President Reagan "clothes all his actions in a high moral tone — and invites others to join him in a crusade against terrorism — revelations that his underlings are engaged in venal, mismanaged conspiracies are bound to hurt." South Africa and other countries like itself, "who are also touched by the effects of U.S. foreign policy, can only wonder whether such duplicitous conduct also takes place in our part of the world."

Public Right to Information

On the same page Harald Pakendorf, former editorial of *Die Vaderland*, addresses an open letter to newly appointed Deputy Minister of Information Stoffel van der Merwe, saying the government believes that "the less the public knows, the better for it. And therein lies the rub. Because the public don't agree. The principle is wrong that one man should decide what a whole nation has a right to know." Pakendorf also says that Van der Merwe is "surrounded by fellow members who think as you will, namely that the problems of the country are due to the media." Pakendorf advises Van der Merwe to "make it clear where your information comes from, so that you don't have to carry the can for everybody"; and "don't ever leave the impression that you are not being open and honest and are trying to keep something from the public.

PFP CALLS for NP Government Removal

PFP leader Colin Eglin says on page 35 that "after 38 successive years of National Party rule our country is in a mess," and "the blame for this sorry state of affairs lies primarily with the Government. Apart from its lack of clear political objectives, it seems incapable of controlling its insatiable appetite for spending." Eglin says that "Botha's government cannot come to terms with the new realities of political power in this country. It is trying to pour the new wine of political power-sharing into the old bottles of Nationalist apartheid ideology. It is toying with the concept of power-sharing while at the same time trying to retain power." Eglin believes that "the non-racial option is the Rubicon that Mr Botha's government simply cannot cross — and as a consequence our country is deadlocked in a debilitating political crisis." "If South Africa is to have peace and prosperity and unity, then the Government must go." "While it makes sense to challenge an incompetent government on issues of the day, it makes even more sense to ensure that a competent and caring government consisting of men and women who share the values of nonracial consensus" is elected in the first instance. "The hour has come for men and women who share a vision of a new nonracial South Africa to join forces in a new movement for an alternative government."

'Vacuum' Explains Right-wing Growth

Dennis Worrall, South African ambassador in London, says on the same page: "At the moment we are between the past and future. As our Government says goodbye to apartheid and is looking to the future, there is, at this moment, a sense of a vacuum. This explains the growth of the right wing. It explains the reluctance of the blacks to negotiate and the lack of business confidence." "The only political bodies in our society that have clear visions of the future are the extremes of the political spectrum. The real political fight is, therefore, on the extreme flanks of our political system. The big hope is that neither extreme triumphs. If they do, we will have guaranteed the worst possible scenario for South Africa. Hence, in my view, the justification of the state of emergency; we must have a return to stability, the intimidation must be stopped." Worrall believes that "peaceful answers are possible" but it does not lie in "clever formulas and magic." The answer lies in "leadership — and everyone has a role to play."

SUNDAY STAR on U.S.-Iran Arms Link

A page 22 editorial in Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 30 November says that the "tangled web of illegal activity and deceit in the Iran-Nicaragua arms link has lost President Reagan both credibility and respect." "In a way this episode is worse than the Nixon debacle because it involves double-dealing in international affairs, not merely on the domestic scene. It embarrasses Washington's allies as well." "Maybe banana republics can get away with it. The leader of an open and democratic society cannot."

Racial Discrimination Replaced by Economic Domination

The same page carries an article by Bob Tucker, managing director of the SA Perm, which he wrote for *Leadership SA*. Tucker says the position of the black man in South Africa is "indeed desperate in actual terms" but in "perceptual terms it is even worse." "His aspirations have been raised by promises of 'reform', but it is now becoming clear that the substitution of a vigorously capitalistic system for racial discrimination will probably result in the black man's lot remaining the same, or perhaps even deteriorating." "There can be little doubt that to the extent that economic domination is substituted for racial discrimination and as a result the lot of the black man remains the same, white controlled business will be perceived to be the instrument of the Government in maintaining that status quo." Tucker believes that the business community can and must influence events in the political arena, but "should do so appreciating the fact that it does so as a catalyst, and not as one of the primary agents. The objective must be to facilitate the black communities, which are primary agents, speaking for themselves through creditable political structures."

Government Plan To Reject Group Areas Report

Political correspondent David Breier writes on page 23: "A ruthlessly cunning Government political manoeuvre lies behind the withdrawal of the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act, members of the council told *The Sunday Star* yesterday." "The trap the Government wants the President's Council to fall into is to come up with an even more explicit report, according to the sources. This would enable the government to reject it out of hand by saying that it was out of step with the constitution." "They point their fingers at Mr Chris Heunis, the

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, who is the chief force behind Government constitutional thinking and who wants nothing to undermine his constitutional plans." By keeping the report "deliberately vague on the ramifications of local option" the President's Council had hoped the government would find it hard to reject it but the government "ensured that the report was referred back to the council's constitutional affairs' committee." Breier says that members of the President's Council agree that the government's attempt to prevent major changes to the Group Areas Act lies behind its strategy. "This is more important than merely postponing the report until after next year's mini or General Election to prevent the Nats [NP members] losing support to the Right."

Concern at Barclays Exit Unfounded

On pages 1 and 2 of the "Review" section finance editor John Spira says that South Africans' concern at Barclay's UK's exit from South Africa is unfounded because: "The domestic banking operation has in no way relied on Barclays UK for financial support;" "the UK withdrawal involves no more than a change in Barclays SA's shareholders — from a foreign to a local base"; and "the domestic operation will not be prejudiced on the technological front, because — if anything — Barclays SA is more advanced in this sphere than Barclays UK." Spira also says that in a South African context, "the chances of a back going insolvent are extremely remote" because "all banks are constantly scrutinised as to their financial wellbeing." "Depositors assume a modicum of risk, however small, each time they entrust their money to a bank. Yet the history of the banking industry in this country is such that this tiny risk has invariably been justified — thanks to careful legislation and the high calibre of management that has become a hallmark of this sphere of economic activity."

NP Urged To Decide on Group Areas

On page 3 Peter Sullivan says in the "Sullivan on Sunday" column that the next election will be fought on the issue of the Group Areas Act. He points out that the PFP "wants it scrapped, the Conservative Party wants it retained as it is. The National Party had better make up its mind soon, or it will have to defend an indefensible position, a position which has all the potential of dividing the party either during the election or immediately after it, in the way 'power sharing' split it in 1982 after the Mr Botha gained his mandate in 1981."

SUNDAY STAR: Anti-RSA Lobby Has Not Ceased

On page 3 of the "review" section of ***The Sunday Star*** Harry Schwarz says in his "Talking cents" column that for the first time in quite a while the "profile of South Africa" abroad seems "somewhat lower," but that does not mean that "the storm against South Africa is over." "The pressure from groups who want more action against South Africa continues, their lobbying is not at an end. There is no force willing or able to stand up against the pressure. One can expect therefore that at the right moments, politically or psychologically, there will be further punitive actions." Schwarz says the pressure is on "for change in the power structure. This is the objective and South Africans, irrespective of colour or politics, must realise that this is the name of the only game in town when it concerns South Africa."

DIE TRANSVALER on Group Areas

A page 30 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 27 November says that "it is important that the rulers realize that the Group Areas Act, together with related legislation, is at the forefront of the political debate and of reform." *Die Transvaler* believes that "it is unfortunate that the Group Areas Act received such negative connotations which has made it for some, totally unreconcilable with the attempts at reform. The fact is that the Group Areas Act removed tensions between races, which in itself prompts the climate for reform."

BEELD: West Urged To Heed Anti-Sanctions Calls

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 28 November says: "We do not expect that the outside world will accept the arguments of the South African Government. The prejudices and the hate is much too great. But there are other voices — people who have no reason to plead on behalf of the government, but who nevertheless speak in the interest of morality and the truth." The paper refers to South African writer Alan Paton who pleaded against sanctions and the paper says he and others are "witnesses of the earnestness with which Afrikaners tackle the task of dismantling apartheid." The paper hopes that even though South Africa "has little official credibility" that the West will listen to these other voices.